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DISSENSION AND TURMOIL MARKS END OF SESSION

Congress Adjourns Amid Bitter Fight; Farm Relief Passed Up; Postal Bill Is Vetoed.

Congress ended its six months' session June 7 in an atmosphere of acrimony and turmoil characteristic of the bitter dissension which has marked its progress from the start.

Western senators and representatives in the final hours of the session fought and lost a desperate fight for legislation to relieve the farmers and to reform the reclamation policy of the government.

Many other measures, including the bill authorizing construction of eight new cruisers and modernization of battleships, and the deficiency appropriation bill, carrying funds to begin operation of the bonus law and for many other purposes, failed in the final crush of legislation which the session ended automatically at 7 P. M.

Not only did the deficiency bill go down to defeat in the race against time, but a special resolution passed in the last five minutes by the house to make the bonus appropriation available regardless, was lost in the senate.

Republican leaders declared that only a special session of congress could provide the necessary funds for the initial costs of the compensation measure.

The deficiency bill itself was blocked at the last minute by Senator Pittman, Democrat, Nevada, because of the omission of a reclamation appropriation proposed by him, and action on the emergency bonus resolution was prevented by objections by Senators Borah, Republican, Idaho, and King, Democrat, Utah.

The postal salaries increase bill passed by both senate and house by almost unanimous votes, also went by the board when President Coolidge vetoed it on the ground that it was "extravagant."

Clean Up Minor Bills.

No effort to call up for repassage was made in the short time remaining.

A renewal of the Teapot Dome debate in the senate, growing out of a futile effort by Senator Walsh of Montana to secure approval of the majority report of the oil committee, tied up business at that end of the capitol most of the afternoon.

The house cleaned up many minor bills but spent most of the day quarreling over the reclamation legislation, which had been attached by the senate to the deficiency bill. The principal features of the administration's reclamation plan finally were accepted, but other changes were made to which the senate would not agree.

Among the mourners over the unusually painful demise of the session was the senate Daugherty committee, whose plans to resume sessions in midsummer went awry because Chairman Brookhart failed to obtain opportunity to call up an authorizing resolution drafted for that purpose.

An hour before the final fall of the gavels on the presiding officers' desks in senate and house President Coolidge went to his room in the capitol, to affix his signature to last-minute legislation. He signed a number of bills, and received there the senate and house committees appointed to formally notify him of the adjournment.

After it had disposed of the deficiency bill and its reclamation rider, the house twiddled its thumbs during the last half hour of the session but in the senate partisan strife contributed its dramatic note until the very end.

Senator Walsh tried early in the day to secure action on the oil report, but Senator Spencer, Republican, Missouri, objected to a vote until he had opportunity to state at length his objections to it. Despite Democratic charges of a filibuster, he talked for more than two hours, and when he had finished Senator Norbeck, Republican, South Dakota, obtained the floor to make a fight for farm relief.

No sooner had the South Dakota senator moved to attach a wheat export bounty provision to a pending house bill, however, than Senator Smoot, Utah, launched into a speech of more than a half hour on the financial record of the administration. That aroused a debate which continued until the deficiency bill with the reclamation provisions as amended in the house, came up under privileged status.

The item whose elimination aroused Senator Pittmman was the appropriation of $800,000 for the project at Spanish Springs, Nevada. Gaining recognition a half minute before the time set for adjournment, he announced that the bill never would become a law until this item was reinserted.

Senate Gets Excited.

Several others, including some of his best friends on the Democratic side, pleaded with him in vain to withdraw his objection and take his seat. The tension in the chamber increased as the hands of the venerable senate clocks slowly approached the dead line, and disorder became so pronounced that Democratic Leader Robinson suggested the sergeant-at-arms "be instructed to restore and maintain order."

With only a minute left, Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri, then moved that the emergency resolution passed five minutes before by the house be adopted, but Senators Borah and King immediately demanded to be heard. While they were shouting for recognition, President Cummins announced that the senate had adjourned.

The house, however, failed to go through with its program to adjourn at 7 o'clock. Five minutes before that hour was reached Representative Longworth, the Republican leader, proposed a 15-minute recess. The hands of the clock opposite the speak's dias were turned back, but when word of the senate

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Naval Honor Man

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A. M. MORGAN is the Washington, D. C., man who succeeded in winning highest honors in the senior class at the Naval Academy at Annapolis this year.

JAPS AROUSED AGAINST U. S.

25,000 Persons Hear Fiery Speeches on New Exclusion Law.

Twenty-five thousand persons heard fiery speeches, bitter resolutions and other expressions of the most intense opposition to the bar to Japanese immigration into America at a meeting in Tokio last week.

The phrases, "We must punish America for the sake of the world peace," and "This is a matter for all the Asiatic races," occurred in many speeches.

The meeting was held in the great wrestling hall at Ryogoku, the largest roofed assembling place in the Orient. It was the greatest anti-American demonstration so far held.

The day had been made a public holiday for the state celebration of the wedding last January of Prince Regent Hirohito. That left the crowds free to gather and watch the passage of the regent and his bride through the streets in the imperial automobile, as well as to gather at the railroad station for the departure of the retiring American ambassador, Cyrus E. Woods.

The meeting, which was under the auspices of a number of patriotic societies fighting exclusion, resulted in inauguration of the "Kokumin Taibeikai," or "National Association to Direct American Policy."

The Kokumin Tailbeikai adopted the following program:

Making the anti-exclusion movement nation-wide by sending representatives to all parts of the country and calling protest meetings.

Collecting a national anti-exclusion campaign fund.

Appointing an executive committee of 340 to direct the campaign.

Kotaro Mochizuki, a member of parliament and proprietor of an English news agency, proposed to the meeting that May 26, the day on which President Coolidge signed the immigration bill, be observed as a "day of national humiliation."

A resolution passed declared in part: "America's anti-Japanese movement, worse than disregarding international morality, is fostering racial conflict. We, the Japanese people cannot submit to this situation, and will oppose exclusion to the end."

Sees Housewives as Thrift Leaders

Thrift and careful buying on the part of the American housewife are largely responsible for the fact that $7,000,000,000 now are on deposit in the savings banks of the country, said Margaret J. Bacon, of Rochester, N. Y., in addressing the women's division of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, which held a convention in New York.

The women of the country are spending more cautiously and saving more carefully, she said.

The total deposit, Miss Bacon asserted, is the largest in the history of savings banks.

Stockingless Nymphs Disport on Beaches

The 1924 bathing girl has made her bow on the beach in Atlantic City—without stockings.

New beach regulations that permit the water sprites to wear the semi-one-piece water garb and forget hosiery brought decided changes in the beach scenery. Perhaps one in every 10 of the fair bathers was conservative enough to stick to the stockings. The others skipped around with bare ankles and seemed to enjoy the new freedom granted by the city authorities.

Veterans' Chieftain Slaps Red Deputy

The stormy atmosphere at the opening session of the French chamber of deputies flared into a fist fight when Deputy Charles Bertrand, president of the National Veterans' union, met in the corridor the Communist deputy, Andre Marty, imprisoned until recently for his part in the mutiny in the French fleet in the Black Sea in 1919.

Bertrand accused Marty of insulting the soldiers and slapped him twice before the two were separated.

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GRAND JURORS INDICT FRANKS BOY SLAYERS

26 Counts Charging First Degree Murder Filed Against Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb.

The confession of Nathan F. Leopold, Jr., made public by Robert E. Crowe, state's attorney, after the grand jury had indicted Leopold and Richard Loeb, both millionaires' sons, on 26 counts charging the kidnaping for ransom and murder of Robert Franks, May 21, was revealed as an unemotional, cold matter of fact document.

"The next problem was to get the victim and we were undecided until that day," said the confession after it related the plans for capturing, slaying and disposing of the child in preparation for demanding $10,000 ransom.

Franks Was Victim.

"Then, we decided to take the most likely looking subject that came our way. It just happened to be Robert Franks. Richard was acquainted with him and called him over and introduced him to me and then asked Robert to go for a ride.

"Richard said, 'Come on in. I want to ask you about a tennis racquet.' I got in the car then and stepped on the gas and we proceeded. As we turned the corner Richard put one hand over his mouth and with his right hand beat him on the head. He did not succumb as readily as we expected and Richard pulled him to the back seat and forced a club or gag into his mouth. I guess he was instantly suffocated."

In cold formal language, the confession related the disposal of the body after it had been stripped, Leopold stating that at first he feared there would be difficulty in forcing it into a culvert where it was found. When the body stuck in the culvert, Leopold said he forced it further by pushing it with his foot.

Elaborate Details.

With the victim's body in their automobile covered with a robe, the slayers stopped at a restaurant and ate sandwiches before carrying out their plans for the burial and first demand of ransom.

Elaborate details had been worked out for the collection of the money which was to be placed in a safety deposit vault and kept for a year before being spent. The process of getting the money was decided on first, then a means of notifying the father of the victim was arranged and finally the disposal of the body was planned, the confession said.

Extreme care had been taken that there might be no slip in putting the plan into effect, but neither of the youths had bargained on the discovery of the body the day after it had been hidden, the finding near the body of a pair of glasses later identified as Leopold's, and the father of the slain boy forgetting in his excitement part of the directions for delivering the money.

Leopold said that through field glasses he and Loeb watched children at play that afternoon to determine who should be their victim. Two were under contemplation when the Franks boy happened along. The intention from the first had been to kill the victim, said the confession.

71 Witnesses.

The true bills were voted by the grand jury exactly two weeks from the day the body of Robert Franks was found.

The grand jury heard 71 witnesses, every bit of evidence the state possessed and every witness believed to have information being taken before that body.

The enmity between the erstwhile boon companions which began when they confessed, was reported terminated at the county jail, where Leopold and Loeb drew together during the prisoners' exercising period and conversed with obvious good feeling.

Leopold was said to have struck a jail guard when he was summoned to the state's attorney's office for identification by two bank clerks in connection with their testimony that he had opened an account under a fictitious name to establish credit for hiring the murder car. He sought to conceal his face behind his arms, crying out that his rights were being invaded by making him give incriminating evidence against himself. The guard grasped Leopold's hands to bear them to his sides, whereupon Leopold was said to have lashed out with his fist.

GERMANS VOTE APPROVAL OF DAWES REPORT

Reichstag Majority of 64 Votes Upholds Marx Cabinet's Stand on Reparations Solution.

The German reichstag, by a vote of 247 to 183, gave its approval to the Marx Stresemann cabinet on its position favoring acceptance of the Dawes report.

A motion declaring lack of confidence in the government, introduced by the Nationists, previously had been rejected, 239 to 194.

With a clear majority of 64 votes in its favor, the Marx cabinet now is equipped with full authority to carry on negotiations with the reparations commission for fulfillment of the experts' plan.

The vote of confidence further impresses the government leaders with favorable prospects of future support in the reichstag for the administration policies in the face of the heavy opposition from the right reactionaries and the communists.

Foreign Minister Stresemann's impressive defense of the Dawes report and of the government's position in making it the pivotal point of its foreign policy materially contributed to the outcome of the final voting.

The result of the vote was received with remarkable composure by the German nationalists, who at heart are reputed to have reconciled themselves to the inevitable need of coming to the aid of the Ruhr and Rhineland through the medium of the Dawes report.

New Aircraft Carrier Joins British Fleet

Britain's largest and latest aircraft carrier, the Hermes, has just been commissioned for service with the British Atlantic fleet.

Dubbed the most curious-looking ship in the British navy, the Hermes is claimed to be the last word in aircraft carriers. One of her unusual features is that the mast, funnel and superstructure are all built on the starboard side of the vessel, leaving a large deck space for airplanes to take off and alight.

She has two hangars fitted below decks accommodating 20 airplanes, which are raised to the flying-off deck by means of electric elevators.

Ocean Floor Mapped; Fish Catches Larger

New bathymetric charts, compiled by the hydrographic office of the U. S. navy, show fishermen how to locate fishing banks, according to C. S. Bauder, deputy fish and game commissioner, who says this system has revolutionized the industry.

These charts account for the big catches now being made off the southern California coast, in Mr. Bauder's opinion.

From San Francisco to Point Descanso, below San Diego, destroyers charted the ocean bottom, extending 100 miles out from the coast. Approximately 34,000 square miles were mapped.

Echo From Cistern Lures Boy to Death

Attracted by an echo from the depths of a cistern, Lindel Moore, 4, of Paducah, Ky., leaned over the rim, fell in and was drowned. He and his 2-year-old brother were playing near the cistern and heard their handclaps echoed.

The mother, Mrs. Charles Moore, reached home just as the little fellow dropped. She found her telephone line was dead and ran a mile across the fields until she found two men. When they reached the cistern Lindel was dead.

Stillman's Daughter to Wed H. P. Davison

Mrs. James A. Stillman, wife of the former president of the National City bank, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Anne Stillman, to H. P. Davison, son of the late Henry P. Davison, partner of J. P. Morgan and head of the American Red Cross during the war.

The wedding will take place in October.

In Limelight at G. O. P. Meet

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HERE are two big guns of the Republican national convention in Cleveland. Left to right, the photo shows Frank W. Mondell, the permanent chairman, and Marion Leroy Burton, who was to place President Coolidge in nomination. The two are shown in conference. Mr. Mondell is a former congressman from Wyoming and Dr. Burton is president of the University of Michigan.

COOLIDGE SHOE BEST IN WORLD, SAYS MAKER

Philosopher Cobbler Reads Character in the Sole of the President.

James Lucey, philosopher friend and shoemaker of President Coolidge, left last week for Cleveland, to attend the Republican national convention.

It is his first extended trip away from his work in 12 years and only the second since he settled in Northampton, 44 years ago.

Just before he boarded the train Mr. Lucey said: "A person's character may be told by the shoes he wears. President Coolidge," he added, "wears only the best of shoes."

Mr. Lucey worked all night at his bench in order not to disappoint any customers before leaving for Cleveland. On his way to the railroad station he delivered a pair of mended shoes to one customer.

RECORDS OF 68TH CONGRESS CONTAIN THREE MAJOR BILLS

One of the weirdest, wildest and withal most memorable sessions of congress in a generation expires with the sine die adjournment of the first session of the 68th congress.

It will go down in history as a session unique for many reasons. As a muck-raking, scandal-mongering and sensation-stirring session it has no equal in the nation's annals. Nominally governed by a Republican majority, in fact it was dominated by a nondescript radical group in both branches. Yet the radicals without exception failed to force the enactment of measures to which they were committed.

Culminating a bitter, five-year fight for a soldiers' bonus law, a majority of Republican members in both the house and senate voted to override the Republican President's veto.

16 Inquiries at Once.

The session saw 16 congressional inquiries and investigations being conducted simultaneously by as many special and regular committees of the house and senate.

As a result of the revelations by these committees, one cabinet officer voluntarily resigned from the cabinet, another's resignation was requested by the President, and the conduct of a former cabinet officer and two multi-millionaire oil operators is being investigated by a federal grand jury, while civil action has been started to cancel leases on government oil lands involving hundreds of millions of dollars.

During the session one member of the house was tried, convicted and sentenced to a federal penitentiary for complicity in a conspiracy to violate the Volstead law, the evidence for which was developed in a federal grand jury investigation of the U. S. veterans' bureau under Colonel Charles R. Forbes, former director, who is awaiting trial on two indictments charging criminal acts.

Congressman Cleared.

Another member of the house, implicated in the grand jury testimony, was exonerated after an inquiry by a special house committee.

A third member of the house, indicted on the charge of committing a felony not connected with the investigations, was acquitted by a Virginia jury.

In the midst of the session occurred the death of Woodrow Wilson, World war president of the United States, congress adjourning for the day of his funeral.

Shortly thereafter congress adopted resolutions granting an annuity of $5,000 as well as the franking privileges to Mrs. Florence Kling Harding, the widow of Wilson's successor whose death in office the nation mourned only six months before.

The whole session, from beginning to end, on the floor of both the house and senate, was marked by bitter partisan attacks, political recriminations and mud-slinging.

Much Done.

Despite predictions before it convened, the new congress has not proved to be a "do-nothing" congress. Good, bad or indifferent, it has done a plenty—perhaps too much.

The bonus law, passed over the veto of President Coolidge, imposes an obligation of $3,000,000,000 upon the American taxpayers.

The immigration restriction law, desirable in many ways, has offended Japan, a formerly friendly nation.

The tax-reduction law, beneficial in many ways, condemned as a monstrosity in several others.

Those are the three outstanding measures enacted at this session.

"Farm Relief" Loses.

Among important bills either defeated or chlorformed are the McNary-Haugen "farm relief" bill, designed to make the government guarantee a profit to wheat raisers; the Howell-Barkley bill, abolishing the railroad labor board and establishing various arbitration and conciliation boards; the Dyer anti-lynching bill, the bill creating a bureau of aeronautics in the department of commerce, the rivers and harbors pork-barrel appropriation bill, the omnibus pension bill, the bill appropriating $10,000,000 for the starving women and children of Germany, and the bill accepting Henry Ford's Muscle Shoals offer.

Only one resolution for amending the U. S. constitution was adopted—the Foster child-labor resolution submitting to the states an amendment empowering congress to regulate the interstate shipment of products made by persons under 18 years of age.

Inauguration Date Stays.

Two others were considered. The Norris resolution advancing from March to January the inauguration date, which the senate adopted, and the Wadsworth resolution requiring proposals for amending the constitution to be ratified by state conventions instead of legislatures.

One member of the house died during the session — H. Garland Dupre of Louisiana.

Highlights in Burton's Keynote Speech

"The people—and all the people—have confidence in Calvin Coolidge. In the great array of rulers, kings and prime ministers intrusted with power, there is none who can surpass him in honesty of purpose, in courage or in high devotion to the welfare of his country."

"This is the first time in a national political convention that women have taken their place as delegates under a right of suffrage vouchsafed the Constitution."

"Scarcely half a year after March 4, 1921, workmen in multitudes returned to the shops and that stability, which is the strength and life of nations, dwelt here in a measure not enjoyed in any other part of the world."

"Indifference in the performance of public duties rests like a blight on our body politic. The proportion of electors never was so small."

"I must enter a solemn protest against the impression recently created that there is widespread corruption in the government at Washington. The vast number of public officials are working honestly and faithfully for the public good."

"The whole theory of orderly and effective government demands that the people divide into two parties on outstanding questions of supreme importance."

"But the beginnings of peace must be in Europe itself. No nation of the New World can solve the problems of the Old."

"So long as the League of Nations remains a political body, inevitably dominated by the larger nations of Europe, poisoned with the traditions of age-long animosities, membership is not for us."

"Let me earnestly recommend participation in the world court now functioning in The Hague."

"The so-called melting pot has boiled over. Therefore, limitation and selection of immigrants must be the order of the day."

"A most substantial benefit would be conferred upon farmers by the construction of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway."

"The Republican party stands now as always firmly for law enforcement."

G. O. P. PREPARES TO GET BEHIND PRES. COOLIDGE

Burton Points to Achievements of Party in Convention Keynote as Delegates Begin Sessions.

The Republican national convention which opened in Cleveland Tuesday morning was called upon by the temporary chairman, Representative Theodore E. Burton, to rally about the leadership of Calvin Coolidge.

"The people—and all the people have confidence in Calvin Coolidge," Representative Burton declared in sounding the keynote of the convention. "In the great array of rulers, kings and prime ministers intrusted with power, there is none who can surpass him in honesty of purpose, in courage, or in high devotion to the welfare of his country."

Mr. Burton asserted that "by far the greatest share of our citizenship look to President Coolidge rather than to congress for leadership," and he urged the party to take its stand with Mr. Coolidge on all of the controversial issues which have arisen between the executive and some members of the Republican majority in congress.

He recommended that the party declare for American adherence to the world court with merely the Harding-Hughes reservations. He regretted that congress refused to accede to Mr. Coolidge's wishes in enacting the Japanese exclusion provision of the immigration bill. He declared the new tax law abounded in defects and should not be taken as the last word in tax revision. He dismissed enactment of the bonus bill over the President's veto with the assertion that "conditions created by it must be met and its provisions must be willingly accepted."

Much of the blame visited upon Republicans in the session of congress just ended, he told the convention, however, "is not deserved because on many major questions their party has not commanded a majority in either branch."

Tentative Platform.

A tentative draft of the 1924 platform of the Republican party had been completed Tuesday after a group of members of the resolutions committee had labored into the early morning hours, and had obtained the views of President Coolidge by telephone on certain planks.

With reference to tax reduction, the platform, it was stated authoritatively, will make no specific reference to the Mellon plan, but will contain a broad declaration for tax revision and reform.

The world court plank was described as a straight-out declaration of American adherence to the court of international justice without specific recommendations as to the form of adherence.

The bonus has been treated by the platform builders as an accomplished fact and the only reference, if any, will be a declaration for execution of the law placed on the statute books over President Coolidge's veto.

There will be a provision, however, as to the treatment of the sick and disabled veterans of the World war.

Another of the suggested planks which was rewritten, was that dealing in wrong-doing in public office. As now drawn, this provision makes no mention of individuals, but declares for punishment where guilt is clearly established.

Major Pronouncements.

The national defense plank would all citizens who wish to be trained, declare for the military training for and deals specifically with the civilian military training camps and the officers' reserve corps. For the navy, it would declare for the building up and maintenance of a sea force to the full strength permitted the United States under the Washington treaty.

Among the other major pronouncements are:

Rigid economy in governmental expenditures.

Recognition of the power of congress to control immigration to the point of exclusion.

Strict enforcement of all laws without special mention of the prohibitory statutes.

Recognition of the right of collective bargaining and of the living wage.

Continued use of the flexible provisions of the tariff act to protect agriculture; government encouragement of co-operative marketing, and further aid to the farmers along the lines of recently established agricultural credit corporation.

The insurgent platform as revealed in a statement give out Monday by Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., on behalf of the Wisconsin delegation, stands in sharp contrast against what is known as the regular platform.

The insurgent planks, which will be presented through the Wisconsin member of the resolutions committee and later to the convention itself, would condemn former Attorney General Daugherty and former Secretary Fall and debar them from holding any office as Republicans. It also would have President Coolidge summon congress in special session for enactment of farm, railroad and reclamation legislation; would declare against the Mellon tax bill and would favor direct election of president and vice president.

Fog Costs London 5 Millions Daily

Efforts to compute the cost of a London fog have been made by Lawrence W. Chubb, secretary of the Coal Smoke Abatement society. He places the loss to the city at $5,000,000 a day. Into this sum goes the loss to transportation companies; loss of time to individuals, estimated at $500,000 on the basis of 2,000,000 persons losing an hour a day, at 25 cents an hour; decreased efficiency of workers in industry; extra laundry bills and doctor fees, and damage to carpets and curtains by the soot.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

CONGRESS died Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, with its boots on. Life went out in a legislative traffic jam, with strange and irreconcilable forces fighting for right of way. There was a pandemonium of honking, and presumably much mental cussing for it is humanly impossible for men to act the way those fellows did and keep their minds in tune with psalms.

Six months this 68th congress has been in session — six months of bitterness and political play, and it has all ended in nothing that will add glory to the pages of American history.

In that half year of chaos and fruitless windjamming the ears of the Democratic donkey have grown a little longer and the heehaw of the critter a little stronger. And what of Gop, the Republican elephant? Not much. He couldn't thrive on the treatment he has received. He has been pulled and hauled at by the donkey adherents, and the Farmer-Laborites and the nondescripts whose political god is LaFollette have tried to put poor old Gop's tail where the trunk is and the trunk where the tail rightfully belongs.

It is not strange that the 68th congress dies as it had lived—in turmoil.

WHAT'S it all about, anyway? The answer to that is a story for calm minds and strong stomachs.

In the final hours of the session western senators honked for legislation to relieve the farmers and to reform the reclamation policy of the government. They honked in vain. The road was blocked.

Last hour efforts made in other directions were equally futile in the jam. There was a bill authorizing construction of eight new cruisers and modernization of battleships. Nothing doing, and nothing doing in this direction will please the pacifists who, when war comes, want the nation illy prepared for it. They live, the soldiers die.

The deficiency appropriation bill, carrying funds to begin operation of the bonus law and for many other purposes, also went down in the jam. Looks bad for the bonus and pleasing to its opponents.

OVER in the house a resolution was passed during the last five minutes to make the bonus appropriation available regardless of the deficiency bill. Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, and Senator King, Democrat, of Utah, blocked that.

Senator Walsh of Montana tried to get approval of his Teapot Dome report. But Senator Spencer, Republican of Missouri, objected to this until he had opportunity to state at length his objections to it. He represented the committee minority, and he talked for more than two hours. Good-bye, Teapot Dome report.

Senator Smoot of Utah blew a gale for half an hour concerning the administration's financial record, and this brought on a debate from the opposition that consumed more time. This peeved Senator Pittman, who talked during the final minute of the session and said the deficiency measure never would get through because he couldn't get $800,000 of government money for an enterprise in his home state of Nevada. (Yes, Nevada's on the U. S. map.)

RETROSPECTION, going back over the life of the deceased congress, doesn't make it look very good. It was elected in 1922 and began blowing last November. As to membership, Republicans and Democrats were about equally divided, with the so-called progressive group holding the balance of power.

The combination of "progressives" and Democrats did their first dirty work by blocking organization in both houses. They had their way. And then what did they do? They forbade doing and undid.

President Coolidge at once fell heir to what would have been in store for Mr. Harding, had he lived. Mr. Coolidge's first message was accepted as a challenge by the combination of political crossbreeds.

MR. MELLON, secretary of the treasury, had a tax measure. The President recommended it. Congress enacted a tax reduction law with the Democratic income rates and repudiated Mellon's suggestions on every important provision.

The President declared himself opposed to a bonus for soldiers. Congress adopted a bonus law and passed it over the executive's veto.

Congress went part way with the President on immigration and then injected a clause specifically excluding the Japanese, and the people of Japan are boiling mad.

President Coolidge recommended that Muscle Shoals be sold, but the senate got into a bitter squabble, and the proposition goes over to the future.

On the subject of farm relief the President said: "Every sound remedy that can be devised should be applied." The Norbeck-Burtness farm diversification bill, favored by Mr. Coolidge, was killed by the senate. The McNary-Haugen price stabilization bill was killed by the house. The Norris-Sinclair bill was not even considered. No important farm relief was enacted.

The things Mr. Coolidge wanted done congress wouldn't do; the things Mr. Coolidge didn't want done congress did. There is your issue for the coming presidential campaign. Let's have music by the band.

Sister of Burton Is Taken by Death

Mrs. Mary B. Shurtleff, 85, sister of Congressman Theodore E. Burton, and widow of the late General Giles W. Shurtleff, former secretary-treasurer and trustee of Oberlin college, died at her home June 4. Besides Congressman Burton, two daughters, Mrs. Laura S. Price, Chicago, and Mrs. Carroll L. Storey, Detroit, survive.

LESS WHEAT, IS PROSPECT

Reduction of 200,000,000 Bushels in 1924 Is Estimated.

Wheat prices reached their peak in 1920. For the crop of 1919, marketed between July, 1919, and June, 1920, the farmer received an average of $2.20 a bushel. Each succeeding crop was sold at a lower average price—the crop of 1920 at $1.89, that of 1921 at $1.05, the 1922 crop at 98 cents, while last year's crop, most of which has now been marketed, probably will net about 92 cents.

The wheat market this spring was apathetic, not showing its usual seasonal advance. But recently it did develop a tendency to advance. This was due in part to reports of dry weather coming from Kansas, Nebraska and the Southwest, and in world crop and a general strenghening of wheat prices.

Recent estimates place the reduction in the world wheat crop at 200,000,000 bushels. This is not a large decline in total production, but it is distributed in such a way as to reduce exportable surpluses.

It is yet too early for definite forecast of the 1924 crop in most countries. However, some pertinent information is at hand. In Canada the acreage in the three western provinces will be reduced about 6 per cent. The crop is getting a late start. Moreover last year's yield was abnormally high in a good part of the dominion.

In Argentina a bumper crop was harvested this winter. Indications are that acreage will not be changed this year. The new crop will be harvested next December. In Australia last year's crop was large, and it is reported that growers are turning from wheat to sheep.

Less Wheat in India.

The crop in India is estimated at 360,000,000 bushels against 369,000,000 last year.

The crops of Europe so far as can be judged by present indications will be about the same as last year.

The crop of winter wheat in the United States will be 553,000,000 bushels—a reduction of 19,000,000 from last year. Acreage of spring wheat is believed to have been reduced about 14 per cent. With an average yield per acre the crop would be about 200,000,000 bushels against 213,000,000 last year.

With the prospect of a slightly smaller domestic crop and less competition in the export market it is thought that both domestic and world prices are likely to rule somewhat about this year's levels. The American crop should bring the farmer at least as much as that of 1923, thus ending the downward swing during which each succeeding crop for four years has sold for less money.

Shifts in production this year will produce divergent tendencies in the various wheat sections of the country. Any advance in price will probably be most notable in red wheat states from Illinois eastward where there is a prospective sharp decline in production. The far northwestern and Pacific white wheat states also should share in such an advance, as this year's crop promises to be close to 30 per cent below that of last year.

Lower Prices Due in Kansas.

In the hard wheat section of Kansas and adjacent states, on the other hand, the outlook is for an 85,000,000-bushel increase in the crop—50,000,000 of which is in Kansas. Prices there will lag behind other sections. Latest reports indicate some decline in the crop prospects of this section, but serious deterioration would be necessary to reduce the output to any such figure as last year's.

Although but little improvement can be expected in the farm price of hard wheat the crop will bring considerably more money than that of 1923, if anything approaching the forecast of 272,000,000 bushels is harvested. The red and white wheat crops probably will bring less money, the smaller production more than offsetting any price advance reasonably to be expected.

Vets See Coolidge Sign Hospital Bill

A bill was signed on the White House lawn for probably the first time in history, June 5, when President Coolidge interrupted the lawn party which he and Mrs. Coolidge were giving to disabled World war veterans to affix his signature to a measure appropriating $6,850,000 for completion of the Veterans' bureau's hospitalization program.

The bill, which was passed by congress, arrived at the White House when the lawn party, attended by nearly 3,000 disabled men from the Washington military hospitals, was in progress. Secretary Slemp decided that no more appropriate time could be found to approve the measure and carried the bill out to the President. A small table was brought out and with the disabled men looking on the executive signed the bill, and then handed the pen to Sergeant Sedan, Providence, R. I., who sat nearby in a wheel chair.

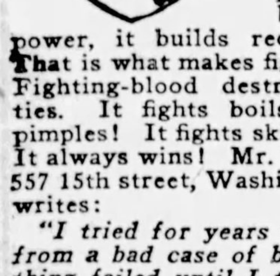
Boils

THERE is a reason for everything that happens. Common-sense kills misery. Common-sense also stops boils! S. S. S. is the common-sense remedy for boils, because it is built on reason. Scientific authorities admit its power! S.S.S. builds blood-power, it builds red-blood-cells. That is what makes fighting-blood. Fighting-blood destroys impurities. It fights boils. It fights pimples! It fights skin eruptions! It always wins! Mr. V. D. Schaff, 557 15th street, Washington, D. C., writes:

"I tried for years to get relief from a bad case of boils. Everything failed until I took S. S. S. I am now absolutely cured, and it was S. S. S. that did it."

S. S. S. is sold at all good drug stores in two sizes. The larger size is more economical.

S.S.S. The World's Best Blood Medicine



Convention Hall Where Republicans Are Meeting

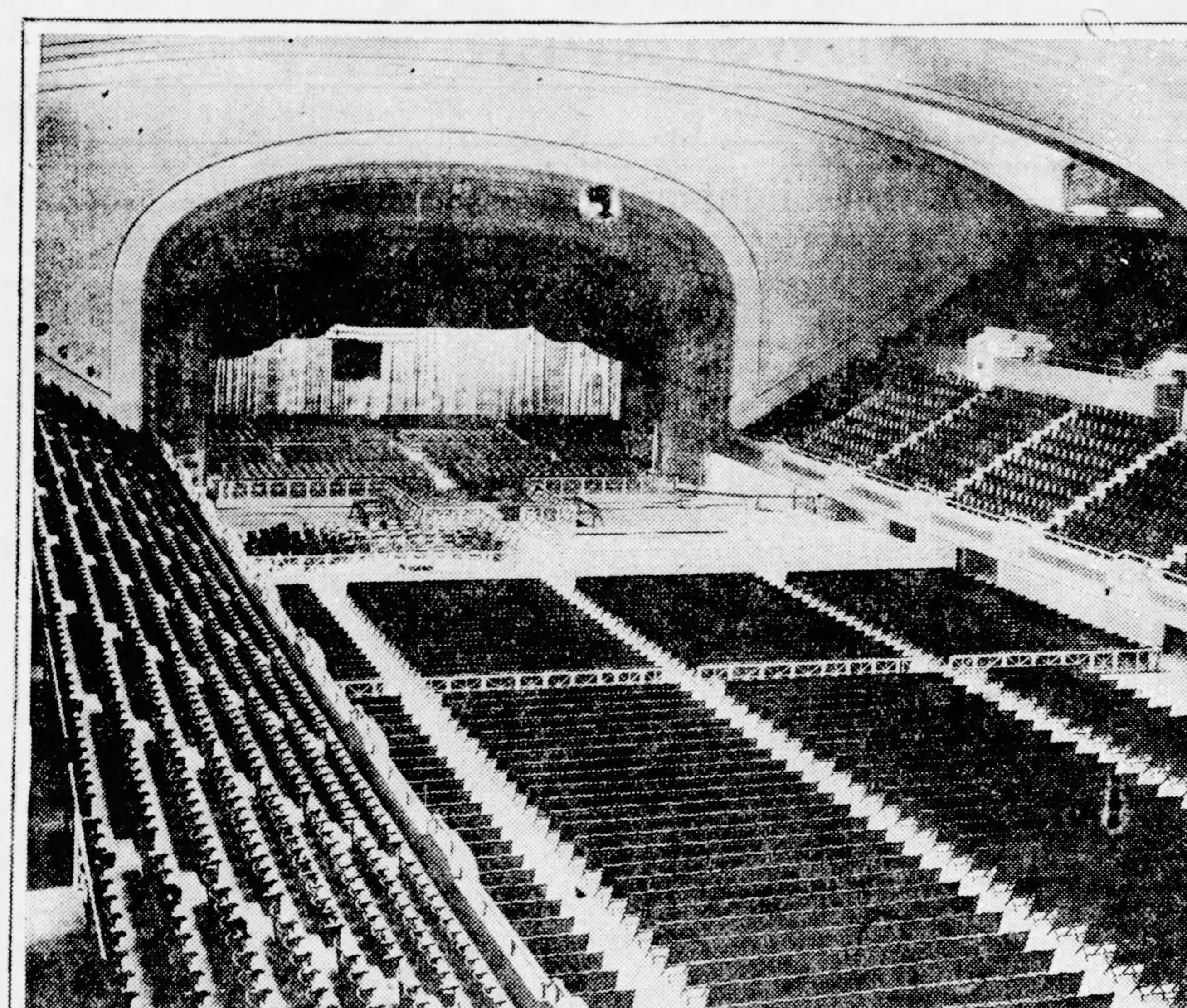


Photo shows the auditorium at Cleveland where the Republican national convention is taking place.

COOLIDGE IS SLOW IN DECISION, CONTINUALLY GATHERING FACTS

Editor's Note:—This is the second of a series of three articles interpreting the personality of President Coolidge.

Coolidge the Politician

BY WILLIAM HARD

The difference between Coolidge the administrator, and Coolidge the politician, is at first sight extraordinary. Coolidge the administrator, is prompt and fast. Coolidge the maker of policy for his party and for the country is slow and hesitating and even procrastinating.

In arriving at a policy, he moves like a snail. He even moves like a crab. He moves sideways and backwards as well as somehow finally forwards.

People would go and see him while he was pondering the dismissal of Attorney General Daugherty and would come away and say that the President was minded to dismiss Daugherty immediately.

Slow in Decision.

Other people would go to see him at that time and come away and say that the President was minded to keep Daugherty till Daugherty had enjoyed a full chance to be proved either guilty or innocent.

Nothing is more indecisive than Coolidge until he has decided. As a friend of his from Vermont has put it, "It takes Calvin all summer to jell."

Then, however, at some unpredictable moment, suddenly, he does jell; and he jells not into a jelly but into a rock.

At the moment of this transformation, he seems to experience a feeling of enormous relief. An intimate associate of his remarked:

"When I see the President look suddenly unusually cheerful, I know he has just succeeded in deciding something."

Having decided, he acts, and acts promptly and without any further hesitation or worry. It might almost be said that when he makes his mind up about a thing, he gets it off his mind.

He seems always to have had this quality. He seems always to have been slow in reaching decisions and then firm and fixed in applying them.

On Police Strike.

In the Boston police strike he postponed action until the police commissioner and the mayor and almost everybody else in Boston had acted. When, however, he finally took his famous position toward the strike, he took it completely and he held it continuously to the very last consequences.

His trouble is not in acting when he knows what he wants to do. His trouble is in finding out what it is that he wants to do.

The explanation may lie in the fact that Coolidge is not a particularly instinctive or intuitive person. He does not know what he thinks about a public question by looking inward. He has to look outward. He has to observe. He has to listen.

In a difficult matter he has to listen a long time. He has to get all the facts. He keeps postponing a decision because new facts keep coming on.

In the Daugherty matter he nodded approvingly at some of the facts presented by Daugherty's enemies. They impressed him. A few minutes later he would nod approvingly at some of the facts presented by Daugherty's friends. They impressed him too. Meanwhile, apparently there was within him absolutely no instinctive driving impulse one way or the other.

Like a Test-tube.

It might almost be said that from the standpoint of the making of public policy Coolidge is not a person. He is a process. He is a test-tube in which the facts are assembled and in which ultimately some controlling fact suddenly precipitates a decision.

Coolidge's mental equipment consists not of intuitions and opinions, but of facts and decisions. At the newspaper conferences at the White House, it will often happen that when the President is asked his views on a certain subject he will state four or five facts about that subject and then stop. In stating the facts, he seems to think that he has stated his views.

In other words, his mind is a highly objective mind. It dwells on the outside world. It keeps looking at outward facts, large and small.

It is related that once at a dinner party, after a prolonged and almost unendurable silence, the President opened his lips to remark:

"The cat jumped up on my desk today and tried to go to sleep there."

True or not true, this story tells a truth about Coolidge. He watches men, women, cats, trees, and all the rest of the external universe within reach of his eyes; and he discovers what he thinks only by first discovering what exists.

For such a man it might be said that silence is almost compulsory. He has to be silent in order to be able to listen and in order to be able thus to get the facts which he needs. He has to be silent in order to be able to meditate on the facts which he has accumulated.

From this standpoint Coolidge's silences have to be regarded not as a perversity but as a necessity. Without them the public policies of Coolidge the politician and statesman might never get known even to Coolidge himself.

It all sums up into saying that Coolidge, both as administrator and as politician, is to the last degree matter-of-fact. As politician, he is slow because he is settling the facts. As administrator, he is fast because he has got them settled.

In all of which, and particularly in his silences and in his dry matter-of-fact witticisms, he seems peculiar. He has acquired a great reputation for being a peculiar character. Why? Only because he is living out of his time.

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ALCOHOL TAKES GREAT TOLL OF FISH IN PACIFIC

Dead Piled Up by Millions on San Francisco's Beaches; Commission Acts.

Millions of dead fish, declared to be victims of acute alcoholism, are piled up along the Sausalito waterfront in California from the ferry slips to the head of Richardson bay.

The state fish and game commission, notified by Marshal Albert O'Connor of Sausalito, dispatched Captain Bert Foster to make an investigation into the possibility of refuse from the Mason distillery being responsible.

Senate Rejects Loan Plan for Germany

The senate rejected a proposal to loan Germany $25,000,000 for purchase of foodstuffs in this country.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

AGRICULTURAL production has arrived at the best general balance since 1920, the department of agriculture announced in its June review. A caution was sounded that the balance might be upset by the tendency to overdo poultry, corn, butter and potato production, and to cut down too far on wheat, beef cattle and hogs.

James E. Chandler of Kansas City is the new imperial potentate of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, being officially elevated along with the other members of the imperial divan in order of their succession at the Kansas City convention. The next convention will be held in Los Angeles.

The American around-the-world fliers arrived in Shanghai last week from Kagoshima, Japan. Lieutenant Lowell H. Smith has been made flight commander for the remainder of the trip at the request of Major Frederick L. Martin, former commander, who was forced to leave the flight in Alaska.

The American legation in Bucharest, Rumania, is preparing a second note protesting against provisions of the new Rumanian mining law which is considered as tending towards confiscation and which will affect American oil interests in Rumania.

Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming was selected last week as permanent chairman of the Republican national convention being held this week in Cleveland.

The house approved without a record vote the report of an elections committee declaring Representative Buckley, Illinois, Democrat, entitled to his seat. The committee threw out a claim to the seat filed by James J. Gorman, Republican.

Harlan Fiske Stone, U. S. attorney general, speaking in New York recently, made a plea for less criticism and more understanding in the public's attitude toword the department of justice.

As the result of the decline in raw sugar, several refiners last week cut their prices to the basis of $6.50 a hundred for fine granulated, the lowest level since 1922.

CHANCELLOR MARX of Germany made it plain to the reichstag last week that the Dawes report is "Germany's last chance of salvation." The chancellor presented his reconstructed cabinet to the legislative body and outlined his policy.

The plenary session of the Anglo-Russian conference, which was set for last week, was canceled at the request of Christian Rakovsky. He wanted more time to consider the British proposals regarding the payment by the Soviet of the Russian pre-war debt.

Resolutions, disowning sympathy with anti-war propagandists whose activities would diminish patriotism, were adopted at the closing session of the 66th general assembly of the United Presbyterian church of North America.

Fred W. Upham of Chicago has resigned as treasurer of the Republican national committee after a service of many years. Mr. Upham has been in poor health.

Two Japanese naval officers and three non-commissioned officers were killed and a fourth non-commissioned officer received injuries which were expected to prove fatal in an air disaster at the Yokosuka naval base. When the fuel tank of a hydroplane exploded the craft fell 600 feet.

The mangled bodies of Dr. C. Leroy Meisinger of the U. S. weather bureau and Lieutenant James T. Neely, who were cruising in an army balloon in the ninth of a series of air test flights, were found near Bement, Ill. The balloon had exploded and was destroyed by fire.

Three persons were seriously injured, one fatally, last week, when an airplane in which they were occupants, nose dived through high tension wires into a field near Steubenville, O. The aviator was giving passenger flights and had a young man and woman with him in the plane.

Retirement of Virgil G. Hinshaw, for 12 years chairman of the Prohibition party's national committee, was announced last week when that body met preparatory to the national convention of the party.

SUIT to enjoin operation of the new bonus law was filed in Washington last week by Benjamin Catchings of New York, who informed the court that the law would accomplish a wasteful and unlawful diversion of public money.

Roy O. West has been elected secretary of the Republican national committee to succeed George B. Lockwood, who recently announced his determination to quit. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton has also retired as vice chairman of the executive committee of the national committee.

Governor Donahey of Ohio is officially a candidate for renomination and re-election. His nominating petition was filed with the secretary of state last week.

Overwhelming the opposition of a Ku Klux Klan bloc wielding about one-fourth of the votes, the Democratic state convention of Indiana nominated for governor Dr. Carleton B. McCullough, Indianapolis, who was opposed by the klan in the recent primary. He had a plurality in the primary but failed to secure a majority.

Four cases of suicide, carried out in emulation of the Japanese who slew himself near the ruins of the old American embassy building in Tokio May 31, in protest against American exclusion of Japanese immigrants, have been reported.

Farmers of Metcalf county, Kentucky are arming themselves against the menace of nightriders, following the destruction lately of a number of tobacco beds belonging to farmers, the majority of whom are not members of a tobacco pool.

Mayor W. H. N. Stevens, Klan executive of Newark, O., was notified last week that unless he relinquishes the reins of government, every member of the subordinate administration, including most of the city employes, would quit.

Their clothes torn and their hats lost, Dr. H. G. Miller and the Rev. Robert A. Jaffray, two Americans, returned to Wuchow, China, last week after being released by bandits that they might arrange ransom for their fellow prisoners.

FISKE ASSERTS NAVY NEEDS MEN

Armada Handicapped in Numerous Ways, View of Expert.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, retired, in a letter to Secretary of Navy Wilbur, which he made public last week, called attention to the comparative strength of the American and Japanese fleets for operations in Far Eastern waters, which he said was gravely misunderstood by the public.

"Of course, I do not mean to suggest," said the rear admiral, "that war is even possible; but nevertheless it may be pointed out that the Japanese and the Americans have taken attitudes that are irreconcilable and that the Japanese virtually have broken off diplomatic relations by giving their ambassador a 'vacation.' Such attitudes and such acts have usually preceded wars, though they have not always been followed by wars."

Though the American people imagine, he said, that as a result of the naval treaty the United States fleet is superior to the Japanese navy in the ratio of five to three, "this is the reverse of the truth." Even if the American navy were superior in capital ships, he asserted, it is far from being superior in that ratio in active personnel and it is "far inferior" in reserves. "If Japan should go to the extreme of taking the Philippine Islands and thus force us into war," the letter added, "we should find ourselves in a deplorable condition because of the lack of trained men as well as of other requisites."

The admiral discussed the prospect of the American fleet operating in Asiatic waters, more than 5,000 miles from "our inadequate bases on the west coats," and more than 3,000 miles from the drydock in the Hawaiian Islands. It would have to engage the Japanese fleet close to the latter's own bases, harassed by submarines and aircraft, he said.

"Our fleet could not get near the coast of Japan because of mine fields; and in case of the injuries to ships that would be inevitable it would have no drydock to go to that was less than 3,000 miles away."

COOLIDGE URGES REALTY SERVICE

Lauds National Meeting of Realtors for "Selling America" So Well.

Real estate men of the country were urged by President Coolidge in an address delivered before the National Association of Real Estate Boards to conduct their business with a view to mutuality of advantage to both buyer and seller.

"The deal in which one side 'gets the best of it' is not good business," the President said. "It neither promotes more business nor produces confidence. Formerly there was a curious notion that if one side in a business transaction profited, the other must necessarily lose. If that is true, all business would be under suspicion and wise people would stand aloof from it. The truth is that when two parties enter into a transaction by which each exchanges something which he needs less for something he needs more, both sides are benefitted. That is the ideal basis of all trade and commerce.

"It is particularly the opportunity and duty of real estate men to maintain such a standard. As a rule their service is that of middlemen, bringing buyer and seller together. They will in the long run prosper if they are guided by the aim to serve on both sides."

The real estate men had gathered on the south lawn of the White House. In opening his address the President greeted them as the "purveyors of cheer, confidence and soundly-based optimism."

"You are in a very literal sense the sellers of America," he added. "You have sold it so well, that it is recognized everywhere as the best buy in the world.

"Your profession has given largely to leadership of the better housing and better homes movement throughout the country. Therein, it has done much for the advancement of the community. We cannot hope that good citizens will come from bad homes. There will always be exceptions, but on the whole the quality of citizenship cannot be expected to rise much above the character of the home from which the citizens come.

"The ownership of a home, the feeling of independence that comes with possession of a bit of the earth, are among the most powerful incentives to high civic interest and usefulness. You men represent one of the strong practical forces working to make ours a nation of home-owning families."

TURMOIL MARKS END OF SESSION

Continued From Page One

adjournment was received the house followed suit.

Although Chairman Warren of the senate appropriations committee insisted that authority to make the necessary expenditures to put the bonus into operation could only be provided by a special session of congress, other leaders of the senate and house did not agree with him.

The partially enacted status of deficiency bill caused some senators to contend that the federal bureaus to which appropriations would have gone were justified in proceeding with the expenditure of funds, and then reporting a deficiency to the next congress.

It was Senator King who also blocked the navy department's bill for cruisers and battleship improvements.

It had been passed by both house and senate, but the Utah senator had a motion to reconsider pending and he served notice just in the tail end of the session that if an attempt were made to take it up he would require at least four hours to present his objections.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

The child labor amendment to the constitution is before the states for final action. The proposal, which would empower the federal government to limit, regulate, or prohibit the labor of children under 18, adopted by the house, was approved by the senate, 61 to 23, and now awaits ratification by three-fourths of the states to become part of the nation's fundamental law.

Although President Coolidge has expressed himself in favor of the amendment, his approval of the resolution is not required.

A dozen efforts to modify the resolution during the senate debate, in which almost every member present participated, were voted down, and it was adopted as it came from the house with 40 Republican, 19 Democratic and two Farmer-Labor ballots supporting it and 17 Democratic and six Republican votes in opposition.

A senate bill to make available $6,850,000 for completion of the veterans' hospitalization construction program was passed by the house.

The house passed a bill providing for numerous changes in laws governing the veterans' bureau and setting up new standards for determining the disability of former soldiers. A somewhat similar bill has been passed by the senate.

Extension from three to six years of the period in which a former service man might be presumed to have contracted tubercular or mental disease would be provided in the house measure, and the loss of the use of limbs would be declared to be equivalent to the actual loss of the limbs as a permanent disability qualification.

Special compensation of $150 per month would be provided for loss of both eyes and $200 per month for both eyes and a limb. The measure also would extend the time for filing disability claims and slightly increase the rate of compensation for widows and children.

Many of the new provisions were the outgrowth of the investigation of the veterans' bureau by a senate committee.

Believing that there was no chance of congress acting at this session on his bill to abolish the United States railroad labor board, Representative Barkley, Democrat, Kentucky, withdrew the measure from further consideratioon.

The Barkley bill was forced out of the house interstate commerce committee several weeks ago over the protests of administration leaders. It was debated in the house, but efforts to bring it to a vote failed time and time again.

The house agricultural committee reported a bill by Representative Brand, Republican, Ohio, requiring bread entering into interstate commerce to be manufactured in loaves of one pound, one pound and one-half or multiples of one pound. The measure is designed to do away with the short weights.

Elimination from the postal salaries increase bill of the Borah amendment designed to give publicity to campaign contributions was agreed upon by house and senate conferees on the measure.

The conferees decided to recommend adoption of a substitute proposed by Representative Cable, Republican, Ohio, which provides for regulation of campaign expenditures and contributions.

A bill carrying increases for postal employes, differing in many respects from the one approved recently by the senate, was passed by the house by a standing vote of 250 to 14.

The increase is estimated by the postoffice committee at $65,000,000 a year, and by Postmaster General New at $80,000,000. Proponents of the senate bill placed its annual cost at $55,000,000.

A rum and narcotic smuggling treaty with Canada was signed.

The house defeated the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill.

A bill for relief of reclamation settlers was reported by the house irrigation committee.

Secretary Mellon entered a denial of charges levelled against his conduct on the Treasury by Gaston B. Means.

Five Republicans of the senate oil committee submitted dissenting minority views on the naval oil investigation.

The house passed the Hoch bill for revision of freight rates.

The senate passed a house bill to provide for a national reforestation policy.

A deficiency bill to meet the first year's cost of the bonus was passed by the house.

Agreement was reached to postpone the Muscle Shoals fight in the senate to the December session.

Harry M. Daugherty notified the senate investigation committee he would not testify, and withdrew his counsel.

Investigation of the operations of the federal reserve board was recommended by a house committee.

A minority report favoring the Ford bid was submitted by members of the senate Muscle Shoals committee.

Resolutions proposing appropriations for German relief were rejected by the senate foreign relations committee.

The joint congressional committee on reorganization of the executive departments recommended a new department of education and relief.

The house passed a $165,000,000 highways bill.

Farm relief legislation was finally abandoned for this session of congress.

President Coolidge delivered an address to the national association of real estate boards.

The house passed a bill which would provide a separate prohibition bureau in the treasury. ...

The naval construction bill designed to bring the navy up to standard was passed by the senate.

The senate adopted a resolution to carry the Ohio litigation of the Daugherty committee to the supreme court.

Flagrant disregard of the law in the negotiation of the Sinclair and Doheny oil leases was charged in the oil committee's report.

Former Attorney General Daugherty was assailed in a senate debate led by Chairman Brookhart of the Daugherty investigating committee.

Senator LaFollette, Republican, Wisconsin, introduced a resolution for appointment of a special senate committee to sit during the presidential campaign and keep check on expenditures of political committees and candidates.

HAYNES TO HOLD SPIRITS' SPIGOT

Amendment Places All Alcohol Under Control of Commissioner.

The drys are in complete control of the house. Users of industrial alcohol may have to pay more attention to Roy A. Haynes. He suspects that the greatest trouble with prohibition enforcement comes from the misuse of spirits in toilet and medicinal preparations. Representative Louis C. Cramton, Michigan, the dry leader in the house, encouraged that body to place the manufacture and distribution of industrial or denatured alcohol directly in the hands of Haynes instead of under the authority of the secretary of the treasury.

The Cramton amendment was adopted by a vote of 275 to 90. Representative Michener, Michigan, resented what he termed double-crossing. Michener declared Cramton had assured him that he would support the bill as it came from the committee, and had given no intimation that he contemplated an eleventh hour move to take the appointment from Mellon.

Cramton's unexpected move was in the form of an amendment to a bill creating a division of industrial alcohol and chemistry in the prohibition bureau, with a chief, a graduate chemist who, as the measure was reported, should be appointed by the treasury secretary.

Cramton's amendment gave the appointment directly to the prohibition commissioner. Sixty million gallons of industrial or denatured alcohol were handled by the bureau of internal revenue last year. Cramton charged that a million gallons disappeared "into the hands of bootleggers."

3,000 DEMAND "LIBERTY KEYS"

Prospective Immigrants Besiege American Consulate in England.

Three thousand prospective immigrants—victims of the avarice of transatlantic shipping companies—besieged the American consulate in London recently to obtain passport visas for admission to the United States under the new immigration bill effective July 1. They were doomed to disappointment, and finally it became necessary to call the police to disperse them.

They all told the same story. They said the shipping companies which took their passage money told them they could obtain visas without difficulty after June 1. American consulates all over Europe are waiting for instruction from Washington as to their procedure with reference to the new immigration act.

"Apparently some shippers and agents have been telling these unfortunate people they could get visas to America without any trouble in London after June 1," Consul General Skinner said. "Actually, the position is that all American consulates in the British Isles have been instructed not to grant any emigrant visas until authorized to do so under the terms of the new act of congress, which becomes operative in another month."

All day long officials at the consulate tried to convince the prospective American citizens gathered outside that their time was being wasted, but so eager were the crowds for coveted visas that they refused to leave.

For close to a year, 1,000 prospective emigrants in excess of last year's quota have been assembled in an internment camp in Southampton awaiting the operation of the new bill next month. They are from the Balkan states.

They will prove an expensive luxury for the shipping companies which took their money, for they are being maintained wholly at the expense of the companies which promised to get them into the United States. These companies have to find food, shelter and medical attendance for these dupes as well as school facilities for their children and provide clergymen to minister to the spiritual wants of the colony, none of whom speaks English.

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Mrs. Upton to Run for Place in House

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton announced her candidacy for the house of representatives following her resignation as vice chairman of the executive committee of the Republican national committee.

Mrs. Upton desires to represent the 19th Ohio district, in which her home city, Warren, is located. Her opponent at the primary will be John G. Cooper of Youngstown. Her father, Judge Ezra B. Taylor, represented this district from 1880 to 1893. Mrs. Upton, then Miss Taylor, was his secretary.

Mr. Cooper has been in congress for four terms. He once served as an official of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He is a dry, and is strongly entrenched in an overwhelming Republican district.

STAR TO GLOW FOR N. Y. HEROES

"Eternal Light" Will Be Given as Memorial by Wanamaker.

An electric star, crowning a tall staff in Madison Square, was presented to the city of New York last week as a tribute to New York men who gave their lives in the World war. It is to be called the "Eternal Light," because it is to be kept burning for years, perhaps for centuries, to come.

Rodman Wanamaker, chairman of the mayor's committee on receptions to distinguished guests, is the author of the "eternal light" idea, and the star is his personal gift. He made the presentation in a military and civic demonstration in which every arm of the war service and delegations of gold star mothers and wounded soldiers from nearby hospitals participated. Mayor Hylan accepted the light in behalf of the city.

"Many of us are inclined to forget only too quickly," said Mr. Wanamaker, discussing his gift, "that thousands of our bravest and finest who had everything to live for, died that we might be happy. How quickly fade events that once stirred our blood! This eternal light will make us think. If we are religiously inclined, we'll breathe a prayer when the soft glow among the treetops of Madison Square comes within view."

The eternal light will stand on the south end of the grass plot opposite West 24th street. On clear nights it will be visible up Fifth avenue and down Broadway.

The eternal light is a gold star five feet in diameter. It is mounted on a pole 120 feet high, embedded in a granite base inscribed with the names of the World war battles participated in by New York troops. The pole has been fashioned from an Oregon pine.

ALL WOMEN GET VOTE IN BRITAIN

Franchise Age Will Be 21 Instead of 30; Labor Wins Test.

If the Labor government lasts out this session of parliament, women of 21 will be allowed to vote in the next general election.

This will increase the electorate about 4,500,000 and give the women a majority over the men. At present only women of 30 or more may vote.

This will be a great triumph for Socialism and is made possible by an agreement reached with the Liberals.

Soon after taking office Socialists went out for big things in changing the electoral laws. They wanted the abolition of dual voting and the enfranchisement of young women.

At present any person who is employed in a different election district from that in which he resides may vote in both constituencies. Elimination of the two-vote system would hit the Conservatives and in some instances the Liberals, but they allowed it to get by the second reading in the house and then so vigorously attacked it in committee hearings that it became apparent it could not pass.

Then came the agreement, made known, of the dropping of the dual voting feature and giving young women a chance to go to the polls. As in other highly controversial legislation, the bill came in as a private member's measure, not officially sanctioned by the government, but after the agreement the government will sponsor it.

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Ford No. 10,000,000 Finished Wednesday

Ford motor No. 10,000,000 was completed at the Ford Motor Co. June 4, and the ten millionth model "T" Ford car left the assembly line in the afternoon, an official announcement says.

The first model "T" car was completed Oct. 1, 1908, and it was seven years later when motor number 1,000,000 was produced. The last million cars, the company announces, were turned out complete in 132 working days.

Columbia Confers Degree on Mellon

Columbia university at its 170th commencement awarded the degree of doctor of laws to Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury; Victor F. Lawson, publisher of the Chicago Daily News; Melville E. Stone, counsellor of the Associated Press, and Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times. The degree of doctor of letters was conferred upon Booth Tarkington, novelist, and Robert Bridges, editor Scribner's magazine.

POOR CIRCULATION AT FIFTY IS THE UNDERLYING CAUSE OF MANY ILLS

If you are sick and want to Get Well and Keep Well, write for literature that tells How and Why this almost unknown and wonderful new element brings relief to so many sufferers from Constipation, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Neuritis, Neuralgia, Nervous Prostration, High Blood Pressure and diseases of the Stomach, Heart, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and other ailments. You wear Degnen's Radio-Active Solar Pad day and night, receiving the Radio-Active Rays continuously into your system, causing a healthy circulation, overcoming sluggishness, throwing off impurities and restoring the tissues and nerves to a normal condition and the next thing you know you are getting well.

Sold on a test proposition. You are thoroughly satisfied it is helping you before the appliance is yours. Nothing to do but wear it. No trouble or expense, and the most wonderful fact about the appliance is that it is sold so reasonable that it is within the reach of all, both rich and poor.

No matter how bad your ailment or how long standing, we will be pleased to have you try it at our risk. For full information write today—not tomorrow. Radium Appliance Co., 1572 Bradbury Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.—Advertisement.

RURAL WELFARE
EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

EDUCATE FEET OR HEAD—What Makes Nations Great?

[illegible] or brawn. Which? What [illegible] diet for our schools to [illegible] young America? The answer [illegible] in right proportions. [illegible] going to seed on athletics? [illegible] overdose of sports the sure [illegible] weak intellectual strength [illegible] leadership on the part of [illegible]

We agree that we must have a [illegible] for heart and soul to live [illegible] strong body usually means [illegible] wealth. A danger signal [illegible] Some of our football stars [illegible] wrecks. Other athletes [illegible] champions are in hospitals [illegible] a wrecked constitution.

[illegible] basketball girl often has a [illegible] over-exertion is sure [illegible] penalty. The football coach [illegible] cheered by thousands is [illegible] insane asylum. These [illegible] exceptional cases and not the [illegible] sports folks.

Greece and Rome builded the [illegible] lasted through centuries [illegible] what was done in the head rather than with feet and muscle.

When these nations let sport get the [illegible] and have monopoly on their [illegible] and interest, then those nations began to decline and rot.

The [illegible] and lesser things do [illegible] to bless mankind. The [illegible] of the brain is about the only [illegible] we have to remember Greece and Rome. Their literature, [illegible] and books help to guide in [illegible] educational courses today.

School boards in town and country should not be carried away by too much enthusiasm for sport unless the same enthusiasm is also sure to be shown for books and studies and scholarship accomplishments.

All work and no play will make Tom, Dick and Harry dull boys. Schools cost enough money to insure good scholarship, good morals and teachers with good habits and pure hearts.

At the soda fountain we get drinks painted up in gay colors and adorned with froth and foam, but the fact remains that Adam's ale, pure and plain water, is the best health giver of all beverages.

In the Christian Endeavor World, May 1, the Sunday school lesson for May 18, 1924, is given by Rev. John [illegible] Cowan. It is a houseful of common sense. This talk is the best reason in the world why everybody, young and old, should attend Sabbath school. If you can, find this lesson and read it. It fits farm folks well.

WARMING UP A BOY—Warning to School Ma'ams.

A boy on fire. Yes, such a thing is possible. There are more ways than one to warm a boy up. We know. We have had the experience.

Some teachers are afraid to punish pupils. At once all boys and girls in school discover this weakness or lack of discipline on the part of the teachers. Some are sure to take advantage of the school and will have more or less disrespect for the school.

Some of our best teachers do not resort to corporal punishment and still have better discipline and order in the school than those who use rod and rudeness.

"Spare the rod and spoil the child" is an age-old saying. There is a lot of virtue in it. The main point is to have right behavior in the school room. The tactful and successful teacher will accomplish this in his or her own way.

Sometimes there are students who must be spanked. They must get part of their education from both directions. It is salvation for them.

Parents better agree that it is better to have a teacher in the school with enough courage to punish the child, if the child needs it, than to have a coward teacher afraid to do it, and then in after years have the law punish the child because the teacher was afraid to do it.

THE PAY OF PATIENCE—Farmer Must Have Faith.

How many of us have our share of plain old-fashioned patience? If we can answer "Yes," we are thrice lucky. Patience is a virtue.

A Blade reader has sent us a clipping from "The Methodist Home Quarterly," which is well nigh a catalogue of farmer ills and torments. It is a good enough sermon to print in Rural Welfare column.

Here it is:

"Patience is a homely everyday grace. There is not a single life that does not need it and there is scarcely a day of life which does not give opportunity for its exercise. If we toil with our hands it requires patience to go on with the same task from day to day, from month to month and from year to year. It takes great patience to keep house, to do the same things over and over again. It requires great patience to train children, whether in the home or in the school. Patience is a necessity in business life.

"An American humorist, Robert Burdette, made a list of difficulties testing the patience of the farmer. He declares that these are some of the things which try his soul:

"'Rust on the oats.

"'Army worm in the corn.

"'Colorado - beetles in the potato patch.

"'Cutworms wasting the cucumbers.

"'Curculio in the plums.

"'Borers in the apple trees.

"'A new unnamed bug in the wheat.

"'Dry weather burning up the wheat.

"'Wet weather blighting the corn.

"'Too cold for the melons.

"'Too dreadfully hot for the strawberries.

"'Chickens dying with the pip.

"'Hogs gathered to their fathers by the cholera.

"'Sheep fading away with a complication of things that no man can remember.

"'Horses getting along as well as could be expected with a little spavin, ringbone, wolfteeth, distemper, heaves, blind staggers, collar chafes, saddle galls, colic now and then, founder occasionally, epizootic, when there was nothing else.

"'Cattle going wild with the horn ail.

"'Moth in the beehives.

"'Snakes in the milkhouse.

"'Moles in the garden.'

"The list may impress us as ridiculous, but the impression is made clear that the rural life requires this old-time grace to succeed.

"Indeed, Christian work itself requires the highest form of patience. We often observe a strange lack of this quality in some very zealous people. They almost make a virtue of impatience and seemed to regard their irritation, as they chafe against the hindrances to their Christian work, as an evidence of their zeal. It requires patience to teach a Sunday school class or superintend a Sunday school. It requires a rich endowment of this grace to be a preacher of the gospel. What wonder that the writer of Hebrews exhorts that we 'run with patience the race set before us?'"

POPPIES BLOOM AT NIGHT—Wizard Burbank Trains Them.

The poet said:

"Poppies are like pleasures spread—
You touch the flower and its bloom is shed.
Or like the snowfall in the river—
A moment white, then gone forever."

Can Luther Burbank, the plant wizard, talk to flowers, fruit and plants and make these mute things understand what he wants them to do?

Burbank is the king of the plant world. He has worked out marvels. He has, in many ways, seemed to reverse the laws of nature. Here is a story we read in the daily papers:

"Luther Burbank, the plant wizard of Santa Rosa, has persuaded the wild poppies of California the first time to bloom at night. Heretofore the golden petals closed themselves at sundown.

"A San Francisco woman complained to Burbank it was a shame poppies had to go to sleep so early in the evening. Mr. Burbank experimented and as a result he gave her this advice:

"Stalk the poppies to their lair just before daybreak, while their petals still are closed. Then place them on ice for the day. In the evening the flowers, put in water and exposed to the warm air, will open their petals."

FEDERAL FARM LOANS—What Is Money Used For.

Farmers are using the federal land banks when they must borrow money. The rate is low. The time is long. The red tape is short.

These 12 banks in the United States have made every loan shark sad. Loan rates are much lower in these hard times for the farmers than they would be if congress had not provided these low rate interest banks from which only farm owners can borrow money.

What do farmers do with the money they get from these federal land banks? The report made for one state shows that 61 per cent of the loans was used to pay off mortgages that were made at a higher rate of interest than the land bank charged.

For paying off other debts, 17 per cent. For buying more land, 11 per cent. For buildings and improvements, 5 per cent. The balance was used for various purposes.

RIDE GOAT OR MULE—Men and Boys Do It.

We hear of men riding the lodge goat. Boys try to ride the trick mule. In the show the mule shines bright.

If a boy can stick to the trick mule longer than the other fellow that boy has the right to pick any girl in the neighborhood. He is a hero. Many a boy has won fame by the mule route.

No doubt many of our oldtime readers will recall the days of the country circus that walked from one town to the next, that is, the camels and elephants did.

Here is a story we pick from a good farm paper:

"Several years ago a sort of 'one-horse' showman 'hit' our town. His outfit consisted of a little merry-go-round, and a small mule. The mule, wearing neither bridle nor saddle, did interesting stunts which attracted people to the roped outdoor 'circus ring.' The owner would then offer $1 to any one in the audience who could ride the mule around the ring. Husky boys one by one would step forth. Immediately upon being mounted the mule would proceed to 'pitch.' He 'spilled' five or six boys in a few minutes. At this juncture the showman's co-worker—a long, lean darky—would emerge from the audience, mount the mule, lock his legs round its body and his arms round its neck. Failing to 'buck' him off, in the usual fashion, the mule would lie down and roll, dislodging the darky, who, when the mule gained his feet, would start to run on 'all fours.' The mule, his ears mischievously laid back, would then go for the darky, and, taking hold of him by the seats of his pants, yank him out of the ring. It cost 10 cents to see this mule show, but it produced laughter worth thousands of dollars to children and child-hearted adults who love to live and laugh."

MANY WATER MILES—Farm Wives Walk Yearly.

Mrs. Farm Wife, how many miles do you walk every year to carry the water which you need to use and throw away? Have you counted it up?

The city housewife turns a faucet. She gets hot or cold water as she wants it? You may say the cost is too much. Count the cost, both ways. How many dollars will it take to make water handy?

How many aches and pains and days of ill health will it cost you to keep on wearing yourself out carrying water?

Talk this matter over with Mr. Hubby. Get on good terms with him. Tell him how many miles you travel annually to carry water. If he is on your side he will bring the water to you instead of having you go to it.

There Is a Difference—Between Church and Politics.

The church goes on record in favor of cleaning up Washington graft and bribery. A big Methodist meeting voted solidly to investigate every line of suspected crookedness in governmental business.

How strange to see the political bosses trying to stop investigation. Why stop it? Will somebody be exposed? Will innocent persons be harmed? The public does not think so.

The voter should never vote for any man for any office if that man tries to stop having the spotlight turned on his conduct as a public official. Watch your senators and congressmen. Take their measure now.

SOME SEED THOUGHTS—For the Heart's Garden.

J. H. Logansport, Indiana, of the Character Builders' club, writes to us on "Perseverance," which, he says, "requires continuous cultivation and daily irrigation from the living fountain of Perseverance."

J. H. also says:

"It is not undertaking the thing ahead, but overtaking it that counts.

"Well begun is half done, but it's the half that is oftenest done.

"That is a low grade of success that doesn't require much climbing to reach it.

"We do not get to the end of our string so quickly when Perseverance spins it.

"Patience waits, but it doesn't stop working to wait.

"Perseverance measures off progress by the hour, if it doesn't name the goods 'Success' till the whole pattern is measured.

"He who will patiently utilize small opportunities will find their sum great.

"Let the roughness of the way but keep Perseverance from slipping.

"Good fortune may be nicely counterferited by a combination of Purpose, Push and Perseverance.

"Some big potatoes have been shaken to the top of the pile."

THE PRICE OF WHEAT—May Make a President.

Will wheat make a president of the United States. The states that lie west of the Mississippi river will decide who will be the boss of the White House after March 4, 1925.

On May 3, 1924, the price of wheat was going down. It was already too low for profit to grow. Congress has several bills, full of powders and pills to help the farmer and to raise the price of wheat. Producers should beware of patent medicine for the low wheat price disease.

If Uncle Sam should start to paying a big price for wheat just to please the farmer, he will soon have to give bigger favors to some other interests, and in the end the farmer would have to be taxed more to please the other fellow.

Playing the game to get votes is often dangerous in the long run. Better win back our old customers in other countries. Let the hungry overseas eat our surplus wheat and the price will go up. Reduce freight rates and the western farmer can reach his markets and survive. Uncle Sam's business is to trade with the world. Do it now.

PRIMARY ELECTION—Votes Are Costly.

Presidential primary election is over. Many state primary elections have been held to nominate state officers.

Folks take too little interest in the primary. In Ohio only one voter in eight voted at the presidential primary.

In some places votes cost more than $2 each. The cost of holding the election was as much as if all had voted.

Many say they were not satisfied with the candidates offered by either of the old political parties. Others say they did not want to declare which party they expected to vote for this year.

The professional crowd of office holders and politicians always vote. It is dangerous for the rank and file voter to ignore the primary election. Therein is good or evil. The slate is fixed for us at the November election.

Primary is the big day. A lot of the old gang want good folks to stay at home, and they do. Then taxes go up. Salaries are increased. New jobs created and expense of government grows. Take notice. Do it now.

HIRAM JOHNSON'S BLOOM—Golden Gate's Busted Boom.

For many years Hiram Johnson has been California's favorite son. He made a great governor. He was elected and re-elected United States senator. He was an idol of the west.

Four years ago he had his state back of him for president. This year he was a candidate again. He sought the nomination against Calvin Coolidge. Johnson lost out badly and sadly Coolidge won in Johnson's home state. The mighty senator now has a flat tire.

Johnson is honest and fearless. He has many good ideas and is a student of government. He made the mistake of being radically and foolishly opposed to Harding's world court.

Now even Senator Lodge has proposed a world court plan. He of all men, had been strongly opposed to such a thing. He has had a change of heart. He learned that this nation favors some plan to prevent war. He climbed on the wagon. Johnson refused to do so.

Johnson made a tour of the country. He spoke in many states and large cities. He had good crowds. He got applause on all his argument until he hit the league or the world court. Then many of his hearers got up and left the meeting.

We hope Johnson will settle down to business and continue to make a good senator. We need men like him who are free from selfish interests. He is a strong man and honest. But Calvin Coolidge beat him in California.

A DECK OF CARDS—Bigger Crowd Than Bible.

Does the Bible and church have as big a crowd as a deck of cards has during a week? We have gone card crazy. Men, women and children are almost slaves to cards.

Recently, on a Sunday morning, in Cincinnati, we passed a big factory. On its walls was the sign in big letters "The United States Playing Card Company."

We were told that this card factory was the largest of its kind in the world and that it made cards for all nations. It has several millions of dollars back of it and has made millions for its owners.

This shop makes decks of cards that sell from 10 cents to $10 each. They are sold to young and old. To city, town and country. Millions of dollars are gambled for through a deck of cards every day.

Even church rules that used to prohibit card playing have been changed and many professed Christians now deal the deck and play all kinds of games.

The deck has taken strong hold on women. Many ladies' clubs have card playing on their program. Often these games are innocent pastimes. Too often money and prizes are at stake and the gambling craze grows bigger year by year.

Many a man has committed suicide because of his losses by playing at cards. Many a reputation has been ruined. Many a man has gone to congress and spent too much time shuffling the deck and trying to win easy money from the fellow who was smarter than he.

The games in high places are not as harmless as the game played at the farm home fireside before bedtime. Sunday playing never did the church and community any good. Think it over.

FARM CREDIT BANKS—Loan at Seven Per Cent.

If you have a good crop or good live stock and good credit at your home bank you can borrow money for six months to three years at 7 per cent, if your banker has made arrangements with the intermediate rural credit bank, which is at the same place and run by the same men as the federal land bank of your district.

Ask your county agent about this matter. Some bankers may want to charge you more than 7 per cent, but the new law provides that you can get short term loans at 7 per cent rate.

The bank will charge you 7 per cent, but your home bank can get the money from the farm credit bank at 5½ per cent and make 1½ per cent by loaning it to you. But to get this loan your home bank must guarantee your credit and your loan.

A rightly organized co-operative association can also secure a loan from the farm credit bank. Kentucky tobacco growers, who are the best organized bunch in the middle west, have borrowed several million dollars from the farm credit bank at Louisville, Ky. By doing this they get money on their crop and then sell tobacco when the demand on the market is good.

You better find out all about this credit bank, especially if you want to borrow money and are not ready to market products or live stock from the farm. Ask county agent or postmaster. Do it now.

HOW MUCH TO CAN—For Family of Six.

A county agent and lady leader in domestic science have figured out a canning budget of vegetables for a family of six. Look it over and do as you please, just so that you can aplenty. Here it is:

In planning and planting the garden it will be well to have in mind the amount of each vegetable that will be needed, in cans, for the next winter's food supply. The following budget is worked out for the family of six, and may easily be adjusted to fit your needs:

Tomatoes	64 qts.
Corn	20 qts.
Peas	14 qts.
Green Beans	30 qts.
Beets	10 qts.
Carrots	6 qts.
Greens	84 qts.
Lima Beans	20 pts

This makes a total of 284 jars of vegetables, to which should be added 224 quarts of fruit, such as cherries, peaches, apples, etc.

GUESSING ON SOUR SOIL—Many Farmers Went Wild.

Soil experts of state colleges of agriculture put on a soil guessing test for farmers. They wanted to find out whether the farmer was just guessing at his business or whether he was really acquainted with the dirt which he was using to grow crops.

Cash prizes were offered for the best soil guesser. The first prize was $25. The second was $15. The third was $10. Some eight or 10 soil samples had been selected and tested by the experts. The farmers were to look them over, feel them, taste them, and do anything that a farmer might do without making a real scientific test.

Some of the soil samples were sour and acid and which would not grow clover, alfalfa or other legume crops. Some of the samples had been neutralized and sweetened by the use of lime or limestone.

Most of the guesses went wild. The farmer found out that he had been farming in the dark. Over 300 were registered and made a guess according to a program arranged by the college professors. The joke of it was that some of the soil guessed on was from fields owned by some of the guessers.

Many of these farm folks confessed that they had been paying high prices for clover seed and got no stand and no crop. Their soil was sour and acid and they did not know it.

The county agent can test soil for any farmer. Suppose a doctor or druggist was as careless about giving medicine as most farmers are careless about farming. The farmer would be the first to want to hang the doctor or druggist for a crime against the public.

JESUS—JUSTICE—JAGS—Two of Three Are Good.

All sorts of efforts are being made to break down prohibition. Many vicious attacks are now and will be made on the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act.

Political parties are wavering as to which side might get the most votes at the next election. Bootleggers want to elect officers who will be blind and deaf and who will not enforce the law.

The booze element has no respect for Christ, justice or decent morals. A jag is more important to them than the Bible or the church. It is a good thing to be on guard and for moral folks to serve notice that there will be no votes for jags and booze next November. Do it now.

CUT DOWN EXPENSES—Business May Take Rest.

We have talked to several salesmen. They say that business is slowing down. They expect a period of quiet until after election.

Cut down expenses. Get ready for a rainy day, might be good advice at the present time for the farmer, if other folks are doing it.

Presidential campaigns usually give business a rest and politics a boom. Nobody knows what will happen to the tariff if the Democrats and the insurgent wing of the Republicans gain control and power in Washington.

Cut down expenses. Work more hours. Spend less than your income. Do it now. One year from today you will say this was good advice.

A BROKEN NATION'S CLIMB UPWARD

The International Sunday School Lesson for June 15 Is "The Return and the Rebuilding of the Temple"—Ezra, Chapters 1, 3-6.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

NOWADAYS a world question, Judaism is a living vindication of the truth of the Old Testament. It seems as if all the mighty rocks of empire of the world have fallen in vain upon the Jewish solidarity to obliterate it.

"Lo, where are kings and empires now
Of old that went and came?"

But the Jew is a present factor in a larger world than Nebuchadnezzar or Cyrus or Alexander or Caesar ever knew. This course of uniform Sunday school lessons upon Old Testament history, now drawing to a close, has strangely linked the long ago with the now.

The Babylonian exile ended the Jewish nation. Since then the Jews have been a religious unit and a racial unit, but not a national entity—although one of the live issues is whether the Jews today may once more call themselves a nation, rather than a race or a religion; for the young Jews of the liberal and radical school have departed almost wholly from the faith of their fathers. What this may lead to is beyond telling; for, after Judah fell, the experience of exile created Judaism, the tie that held the sundered people together. The nation, ground beneath the rise and fall of successive world powers, was helpless politically, but, spiritually, it found the soul which bitter milleniums and centuries have been unable to crush.

A Romantic Scatteration.

When I crossed upper Syria and Mesopotamia, and went down the Tigris river on a raft, shortly before the war, I was amazed to find, all along the way, miserable settlements of Jews, in towns and villages. Their lot was generally so pitiable that upon my return I presented it to Jewish leaders in America. These people, I was assured by their rabbis in Bagdad, were the survivors of the two Old Testament exiles.

In Egypt, after the war, I one night heard the Passover being kept by a Jewish family, who symbolized the great Jewish colonies of Elephantine and Tahpahnes, in Egypt, concerning which we have learned so much during recent years from the inscriptions unearthed by archaeologists. We know that flourishing settlements of Jews, maintaining the worship of Jehovah existed in Egypt following the fall of Jerusalem.

In China, I ran into an almost incredible tale of the Jewish colony established there, probably at the time of the exile, which maintained its synagogue worship and language for long milleniums and only faded out of separate existence within the past century, the Jews having intermarried with the Chinese, so that they are now indistinguishable. Of all the far-flung groups of the children of Israel who share in the scatteration attendant upon the fall of Israel and Judah, this one in China is the only known instance of the Jews having lost their identity. In the case of the Samaritans, it is true, there was a blend with heathen neighbors, but the Hebrew type and religion remained dominant.

Considering the heathen environment in which all Jews found themselves after the fall of Jerusalem, this persistence of faith is so marvellous as to be miraculous. There was no longer anywhere a congenial atmosphere for the worship of Jehovah; even the larger remnant of the Chosen People who remained in Palestine were overrun by pagan neighbors.

Nevertheless, in the exile the Jews sloughed off their tendency to idolatry which had cost them their kingdom. Many lost their zeal for the faith of their fathers, as they prospered in Babylon and in the other Jewish colonies, but they all remained purified monotheists. The great lesson had been learned. Like a lily growing white and fragrant out of the black mud, Israel flowered in worship of Jehovah amid all-enveloping heathendom.

At this period the synagogue arose; we know that at Elephantine, in Egypt, there was a magnificent Hebrew temple. The prophetic office gradually became superseded by that of the scribe, Ezra being the foremost exponent thereof.

From the Jewish names on the cuneiform records of Babylonian banking, and from the excuses many prosperous men have for their unwillingness to return to the land of their fathers, it is clear that exile was not wholly a hardship for some of the Jews. In a somewhat similar fashion, many Armenians in Constantinople grew immensely rich out of the war, while their copatriots were being hounded and harried to death. The same is true of the wealthy Greeks, who are not in fellowship with the refugees from Asia Minor, although these, like the Armenians before them, live in a misery and squalor incomprehensible to a westerner who has not seen it with his own eyes. One of the untold tragedies of the war is the plight of the Christian Assyrians in eastern Persia, whose case is worse even than that of the Jews left behind in devastated Judah.

The Plaint of the Patriots.

Some exiles might grow rich and powerful in the land of captivity; but sensitive patriots could not so easily salve the consciousness of their own loss and of their compatriots' fate. Everybody who knows aught of great literature is familiar with the heart-breaking lament of the psalmist of the Exile:—

"By the rivers of Babylon,
There we sat down, yea, we wept,
When we remembered Zion,
Upon the willows in the midst thereof
We hanged up our harps.
For there they that led us captive required of us songs,
And they that wasted us required of us mirth, saying,
Sing us one of the songs of Zion.
How shall we sing Jehovah's song In a foreign land?
If I forget thee, O Jerusalem,
Let my right hand forget her skill.
Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth,
If I remember thee not;
If I prefer not Jerusalem
Above my chief joy."

Even more detailed and harrowing is the description of the captivity in Lamentations:

"Remember, O Jehovah, what has befallen us.
Look and see our disgrace.
Our inheritance is turned over to aliens,
Our homes belong to foreigners.
We are orphans and fatherless,
Our mothers are like widows.
We drink our water for money,
Our wood comes to us by purchase.
The yoke upon our necks harasses us,
We are weary, but find no rest.
We have given the hand to the Egyptians,
And to the Assyrians, that we might be sated with food.
Our fathers sinned and are no more,
While we bear their guilt.
Slaves have dominion over us,
With none to deliver from their hand.
We get our bread at the peril of our lives,
Because of the sword of the wilderness.
Our skin becomes hot like an oven,
Because of the glowing heat of famine.
They ravish the women in Zion,
The virgins in the cities of Judah.
Princes are hanged up by the hand,
The person of the elders is not honored.
The young men bear up the mill,
And the children stumble under the wood."

"The elders have ceased from the gate,
The young men from their music.
The joy of our heart has ceased,
Our dance is turned into mourning.
The crown has fallen from our head;
Woe to us! for we have sinned.
For this reason our heart is faint,
For these causes our eyes are dim;
For the mountain of Zion is desolate;
The jackals walk over it."

Home Again.

All of these lessons link up with the school books. The Persian Cyrus, who gave permission to the Jewish exiles to return to Jerusalem and rebuild their temple, is the same Cyrus the great who figures so largely in the classics. This first expedition under Zerubbabel, a lineal descendant of David, took place in 538 B. C., the year after Cyrus conquered Babylon. For 50 years the temple had lain waste. True, there had been worship on the temple site by the impoverished Jews who had remained in the land, but no attempt had been made to rebuild the temple until the arrival of Zerubbabel, with a large company.

Great expectations were aroused by the return to Jerusalem of Zerubbabel. Enthusiasts saw him soon restored to the throne of his fathers. But these hopes lapsed, even as did the rebuilding. It was not until 520 B. C. that the work of reconstruction was taken up in earnest; and it was finished in the year 515.

A pathetic touch is given to the story of the building. But many of the priests and Levites and heads of father's house, the old men that had seen the first house, when the foundation of this house was laid before their eyes, wept with a loud voice; and many shouted aloud for joy; so that the people could not discern the noise of the shout of joy from the noise of the weeping of the people; for the people shouted with a loud shout, and the noise was heard afar off.

Who Shall Lead the Nation?

Our fragment of the story of the rebuilding of the temple contains several suggestions that are wholly applicable today. First to strike the eye of even the casual reader is the emphasis upon family. We have an unusual proportion of "the son of." Family line counts in a crisis. When a nation is in direst need, it looks to the old stock for leadership. It is great to have had a father and a grandfather who stood true in their time; for the hour of need they constrain us to be loyal to our blood. Thank God for the native born, whose forebearers made our history.

Religious leaders of Judah rose to this emergency; the Levites had a foremost part in all the rehabilitation. Whenever there is new and good work forward in a nation or a community, the spiritual leaders are more necessary than the politicians. There is large meaning in the lesson phrase, "They prospered through the prophesying." The torch-bearers of truth are the real leaders. Trumpeters to souls do work as practical as that of the bricklayers. "Let me write the songs of a people and I care not who makes their laws." "Where there is no vision the people perish."

It was its religion that saved Judah from the extinction that came to so many of its neighbor nations who had likewise been conquered. And the exile so broadened the minds and faith of the Jews that the temple itself could be dispensed with; and the people were made readier for the word of Christ, their greatest Prophet, the Messiah; "God is a Spirit; and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth."

CAN'T ACCOUNT FOR LONG LIFE

Man of 104 Smokes, Wears Latest Clothes and Goes to Church.

Benjamin Keyser celebrated his 104th birthday in the home of a grandchild in Ridgefield, N. J. He is said to be the oldest living communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church.

The last of his four children, a son, died at the age of 75 in Rutherford last year, and he has been a widower for many years. He has, however, 11 grandchildren and 15 great-grandchildren, who visit him occasionally.

Mr. Keyser marked his anniversary by partaking of a cake 25 inches across and 15 inches high. It bore 104 candles. It was the gift of Louis Haag of West Hoboken, an old friend of Mr. Keyser.

Unlike most centenarians, Mr. Keyser disclaims any knowledge of how he came to live so long. He smokes and is a follower of the latest fashions in clothes. He goes to church and votes regularly. He was born in Dublin, came to New York in 1884 and has been retired from his trade of tailor for 25 years.

Part of his daily exercise includes his hike for the morning mail, since Ridgefield has no free delivery. As a result, the neighbors along Lancaster road have their mail delivered by the dean of all letter-carriers, Mr. Keyser, who has been bringing home the mail for most of the 10 years he has lived in Ridgefield.

Favors $1,150,000 for Embassy

President Coolidge has recommended to congress the appropriation of $1,150,000 for the purchase or construction of buildings in Tokio to house the United States embassy and consulate.

WOULD DESTROY "RAY OF DEATH"

Fritz Kreisler Begs World to Use No Sunshine to Kill Mortals.

(Copyright, 1924, by International News Service.)

Fritz Kreisler, famous Austrian violinist, in a recent statement suggested that a movement be undertaken to induce the inventor of the so-called "death ray" to sell his secret to an international body of trustworthy men and women who will then destroy it so it can never be used in wartime.

After reading the news radiograms that nations were bartering for use of the "death ray," Kreisler showed deep emotion over its dreadful possibilities in event of future war.

"I would be willing to undertake a monster benefit performance in New York, giving all the proceeds as the nucleus as a fund to eliminate this pernicious scourge of mankind," said the musician.

"If money is the chief lure of inventors, then by all means let the people raise a fund that would make all governments' offers look small in comparison. I suggest that the invention be purchased and then destroyed.

"One alternative might be to turn the death ray into constructive use for destruction of deadly germs. Let the Rockefeller Institute buy it through public subscription and turn the menace into a blessing."

Mrs. Kreisler, wife of the violinist, said she gladly would devote her services to promote international action on the part of women.

Kreisler pointed out that he is not a scientist, but he said he believed the "death ray" could be used to help open up unexplored regions in Brazil along the Amazon river, which would contribute untold riches and resources to civilization.

"Certainly all nations should sign a solemn covenant pledging themselves never to use this torturesome weapon to destroy human life," he said.

Babes in Wood Found Cooking Greens Feast

Miss Helen Cole, 24, and her companion, Charles Carter of New York, who ran away from a house party in the home of James R. Crowell of Mountain Lake, N. J., were found four days later 28 miles from the Crowell home.

Jack Duffy, hunting for cattle, saw a light on the top of Wawayanda mountain, New Foundland, N. J. He found the missing couple cooking greens in a can over a camp fire. Both were tired, their clothing torn to shreds, and neither had caught any rabbits.

Miss Cole had left the house party to prove to friends she could catch rabbits with her bare hands at night and Carter took part in the adventure to protect her.

Joins Assembly Race After Receiving A. B.

With the declaration that he stood for "honesty, efficiency and economy in state government," John W. Weekes, 21, a member of the graduating class of Emory university, last week announced he would enter the race for election as state representative.

He announced his candidacy one hour after the degree of Bachelor of Arts had been conferred upon him. He has four opponents.

RED PIMPLES ON FACE AND HANDS

Festered and Scaled Over. Very Sore and Itched Badly. Cuticura Heals.

"Pimples broke out and covered my face and hands. At first the pimples were hard and red and then festered and scaled over and were very sore. They itched so badly that I scratched and irritated the affected parts causing the pimples to bleed.

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I purchased more, and after using three cakes of Soap and three boxes of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Mabel Scott, 1819 Homewood Ave., Mishawaka, Ind., June 8, 1923.

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SEES COURTESY AS NAVY'S NEED

Secretary Tells '24 Ensigns Sea Leadership Calls for Sympathy.

Leadership, not "dependent upon gold braid or gold lace or commissions written upon parchment," but upon the personal attributes of officers was urged by Secretary Wilbur of the navy department in his address to the graduating class at the naval academy.

"Real leadership is based upon respect for the leader," the secretary said, "and such leadership only can be achieved by the possession of powers worthy of respect. Professional ability and accomplishments are the best foundation for permanent leadership, but there is an altogether different basis of leadership which finds its source in the heart rather than the head. Such leadership may command the affection and even devotion of the followers."

The secretary pointed out to the young officers that to them was to be committed in some part the destinies of the 86,000 enlisted men.

"Unless your rule over them be tempered by firmness, justice, sympathy and courtesy," he said, "their services in many cases may be lost to the navy. Remember that sarcasm at the expense of a subordinate, especially if he is an enlisted man and thus incapable of retaliation, is unmanly and fatal to one's standing as an officer."

The secretary said that most of the navy enlisted men returned to civil life after an enlistment or two.

"Here is a fertile field for the cultivation of true patriotism," he said. "Here in this school we have an opportunity to return to the bloodless conflicts of civil life thousands of students whose conduct will make or mar the republic we love."

Henry Bacon's Kin Dies From Long Fall

James H. Bacon, 60, civil engineer of Norfolk, Va., and brother of the late Henry Bacon, designer of the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, died June 4 by either a fall or leap from the 16th floor of a building in which his brother once maintained an office.

WEEK IN BASEBALL

Balanced strength featured last week in the major leagues as the clubs traded games. Only Chicago, in the National and Washington in the American, made impressive showings.

The Cubs, by winning two games from New York, pulled to within one game of the Giants, who had attained a three-game lead at the expense of Brooklyn. The Robbins retained third place at the expense of Pittsburgh, which fell again Sunday by losing to the Giants. The Reds moved to within a few points of Brooklyn.

The Phillies took three of four games from St. Louis and drew the Cards back toward the bottom. The gap between first and last place in the National league was 12½ games.

Washington's spurt, directly attributed to excellent pitching by the veterans Johnson and Zachary, carried the team into the first division of the American league, but the position was lost to St. Louis as the rejuvenated Browns defeated the Yankees and the Senators were massacred by the frantic Indians, as the latter fled from last place, which the climbing Athletics thrust upon them at intervals during the week.

The forward march of Washington affected the three leaders by blocking the advance of Detroit, which was threatening to pass New York and Boston on its home stay.

Despite the loss of three of four games to the Senators, however, the Tigers kept to within one game of their rivals as both found trouble at Chicago and St. Louis. Promise of more grief for the leaders was given Sunday when all first division clubs lost.

The recovery of the Browns after a continued losing streak, not only brought the team into the first division, but retarded the progress of the leaders, Boston and New York, against whom it was effected.

There were no changes among the home run leaders in the major leagues last week. "Babe" Ruth, New York Americans, getting one more circuit clout to raise his total to 14, and Jacquez Fournier, Brooklyn Nationals, adding two during the week, bringing his total to 12.

In the American league, Kenneth Williams, St. Louis, remaining in second place with eight homers although he garnered none during the seven-day period, but Hauser, Philadelphia, added two to his previous total of six, tied the rangy Brown slugger. Hartnett, Chicago Nationals, got one home run for a total of seven, and moved into second place in his circuit.

Both Granthan of the same team, and "Cy" Williams, Philadelphia, went without home runs last week, but remained tied for third place with six.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1924

Under prohibition not many keyholes are lost.

So live that you can testify without incriminating yourself.

A politician's big problem is to please half the people without displeasing the other half.

Lima Beane says the pacifist's idea of standing straight is to lean backward.

If Germany is going to the devil, as frequently reported, why doesn't she go and have it over with?

Being rather small, it doesn't take Japan long to get mad all over.

Henry Ford has purchased a large slice of Florida, seeds and all.

Every man wants the women voters to be for what he is for. If they can bring themselves to that attitude he sees for them a great success in politics.

It won't hurt the mirror to lie a little in favor of a good woman.

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who wore an expression which seemed to say: "Fragile—Handle With Care."

Nobody objects to the other fellow following the Golden Rule.

Sometimes we fear that if Stephen Decatur were alive now the pacifists would hang him in effigy.

A good American is one who insists it is an American's exclusive privilege to criticize America.

Jimmy Cox says the Republicans lack leadership. A following was Jimmy's lack four years ago.

It must have been a sober second thought that decided the Methodist conference not to drive all the fighters out of the church.

In trying to outlaw war isn't there danger of popularizing it?

Probably the variations of climate covering this broad land would make it possible to approach a fairly accurate estimate of the number of goose pimples developed during the month of May.

An old railroad engineer says it is interesting to watch the darn fool motorists trying to beat him to the crossing.

You'd be sick if you heard the word "don't" as often as a child hears it.

There is no question about the women getting at least an equal share of the surgical operations.

Living one's own life is pretty sure to reach a state of lonesomeness before the end is reached.

Church organizations don't seem equal to changing their rules of conduct fast enough to keep up with the younger set of Christians.

Speaking of poems that live, Mary's little lamb isn't dead yet.

Living life over again might not be so bad since the old-fashioned boy-turned grindstone has been superseded by a modern contrivance for sharpening the ax and scythe.

Politicians don't like it very well when the people assume the right to think for themselves.

Notwithstanding his recent repudiation of the Reds, Senator LaFollette has not succeeded in shaking off Victor Berger. Vic is a burr that is going to cling to the pompadour while there is a hair left.

What is to be done with the poor young sons of wealthy fathers?

After all, it may be just as sane to discuss the weather and reach some sort of agreement as it is to argue over the Apostles' Creed.

Ben Franklin says "the rotten apple spoils his companion." In that observation Uncle Ben gave us another strong argument against the dangers of propinquity.

Senator Lodge's world court idea didn't get over the first hurdle.

Child labor at 18 sounds pretty soft to the fellows who had learned to do a lot of work well before they were 16. At what age should a younge lizard get started on his career of uselessness?

When the profiteers and cost-plus interests were making hay we never heard of anybody in financial circles expressing the fear that the nation was headed for bankruptcy.

Some people seem to think honesty is one of Ben Franklin's jokes.

Latest end of the world prophecy has settled upon 1926 for the catastrophe. But there will be a lot of bills to pay before that time.

Germany once had the idea that the United States would turn the other cheek.

When politicians talk of a short national platform they don't mean that you would call short if you were speaking of a freight train made up of twenty cars.

Common sense never gets into much trouble.

Man has reached one of the turning points in life when he quits anticipating and looks forward with regret to a picnic he is expected to attend.

It is surprising to read that the Great Northern railroad has equipped a train with baths. We always assumed that everybody took a bath before starting on a journey.

Writers are rising to the defense of the New Yorker, who is like other people, they say. But they overlook his weakness, which is the disagreeable habit of proclaiming himself a New Yorker.

Congress and Our Taxes

The American citizenry learned during the war that few things were easier than raising the prices of commodities, that few things were harder than bringing these prices down.

The people have now learned another important fact in American life—that raising taxes is as easy a matter for our governing bodies as rolling off a log and that reducing taxes is as difficult for them as stretching out their long-tailed coats and flying gracefully off into cloudland.

A tax plan, scientifically worked out, was presented to congress in the opening days of the session in December. It represented not merely tax reduction, but also tax reform. That plan could have been embodied in a bill at once, congress willing, and passed in short order. But congress was not willing. It was opposed to accepting suggestions from persons who knew more about the subject in hand than the individual congressmen. It had some vague idea, altogether unjustified, that if it ditched the plan offered and substituted for it another one it would harvest high political profits. But the greatest influence against prompt action on taxes was the instinct in our law-makers that fought against tax reductions. Their whole training has been toward boosting taxes. This they could do as readily as talking. They have had no exercise in removing taxes and, in their hearts, hated the notion of it. So a bill that could have been framed and made law in two weeks—congress willing—required six months to reach the desk of the President.

Mr. Coolidge has acted properly both in signing the tax bill and in pointing out its serious defects. That is the only bill the country could obtain. It is the only relief that congress could bring itself to grant to a burdened people. It would have been folly to veto the measure. At the same time, it would have been distinctly unfair to the people to withhold from them a clean-cut explanation of what they have been given, what they should have been given and why the right kind of a bill was refused.

Congressmen can scream aloud in their pain, but the fact remains that they have failed to do the just thing by their constituents.

Nothing will be more nonsensical during the campaign than the claim of certain spellbinders that the tax reduction bill, as passed, is a poor man's law. It is not a poor man's law. It does not bring money out of unproductive investments back into productive lines that will supply employment and provide incentive to wage increases. The tax on gifts is the grossest kind of buncombe—as if anything could be easier than taking money presents without payment of taxes thereon! Congress has deliberately refused to take any steps toward prohibiting the issue of tax-exempt securities. This has been an act warranting rich men to declare a day of thanksgiving. It is an act in their interest. They did not need lobbyists in Washington while congress was so considerate of their fortunes.

Mr. Coolidge voices the resolution to bend all his energies toward obtaining a proper tax bill of the next congress. We trust that he will have the opportunity to go through with these labors. But he, no less than others, must realize what he is up against. This is no less than a powerful instinct that persuades law-makers to clap on taxes at the drop of the hat and to fight fiercely against the cutting of taxes.

Tossing the Horseshoes

An encyclopedia describing quoits says that "the game is sometimes played in the United States with cast-off horseshoes."

This is hardly less than slander, at least today. Followers, practitioners and experts of the sport do not recognize horseshoe pitching as merely a game that would be quoits if quoits were to be had. They do not play with cast-off horseshoes, but with horseshoes carefully made according to design and specifications, weight so much, length, breadth and thickness so much. Castoff? Why, the horseshoe for pitching as it is done in the highest circles would be out of place among the common, everyday horseshoes of a blacksmith shop just as a lily is out of place among the roadside weeds.

The works of reference do not help us out in the matter of when and where horseshoe pitching originated. No one seems to have thought the thing worth recording. No one, indeed, appears to have thought much of this recreation in its first century or two. Yet it has its traditions. Great men have pitched horseshoes. On one occasion, at least, it was the calmer of storms, the promoter and stimulant of the sober second thought.

A case in court had developed into one of hot wrangling. The attorney for the plaintiff and the lawyer for the defendant had shaken their fingers under each other's noses. The court had rebuked the gentlemen of the bar, the witnesses and the clerk, besides saying something cutting about restlessness in the jury-box. The sheriff had come in and stool unobtrusively by the rail so as to be handy if affairs went too far. Finally the court announced a recess. "I advise you all to go out and pitch horseshoes for a while and then come back in calmer mood. I trust that I shall be calmer myself by that time." And so it turned out. The incident deserves chronicling beside the history of the event wherein the governor of North Carolina said something inviting to the governor of South Carolina—or it may have been the other way around.

Horseshoe pitching, whatever its obscure past, now ranks high in national esteem. It has its book of rules, its book of records. It has its championship contests. It has a philosophy and code and form. There are men who can talk about it for hours, almost as long as a golfer can converse about golf, though not quite. No game can keep firemen out of their chairs a bigger part of the day.

The True Conservatives

The small Mexican farmer prefers a plow of a type brought from Spain four hundred years ago to the newest product of American farm implement factories. He has been known to buy a modern plow and then leave it in his farmyard, something to admire, perhaps to boast about mildly, but not to use.

In the high Andes of South America are people who carry on mining as it was done in the Inca days though most of the Indians have, at one time or another, worked in mines conducted by Americans and Europeans. They live by choice in houses where the smoke of open fires creeps as it can out of chinks in walls or roofs. They have taken no hints from their Spanish conquerors save as the thing were forced on them. A Scotchman married a native woman who told him of a secret mine. He became immensely rich and took his wife to Europe. But he had to send back from time to time for rough and simple food which was the woman's preference.

It is hard for the average American to understand such conservation. But it is a reality and a source of despair to many salesmen who go into Latin-America in the confidence that modern goods will be snatched up because of their plain improvement over the old. The ways of the fathers are clung to with the tenacity of cement.

The reports of movements for the education of the populaces of certain Central and South American states, of advanced agriculture and of social reforms, means far less than their face value. The real conservatives of Latin-America are not the owners of broad estates, the merchants and public officers, but the masses of the people. They are like a high stone wall to advancement. That wall cannot easily be lowered. It is a strong thing, fibred in the being of natives, a product possibly of ages of submission to Aztec and Inca government.

The Bigger Race Problem

Back of the problems, important or trivial, about which the nations quarrel is the whopping big problem of race. Each race wants to make headway. Each race finds some pleasure in beholding other races at a disadvantage. Every race desires to maintain its integrity. And it seems to be true of any race whatsoever that it thinks the Lord has made it a little nearer in the likeness of the angels than He has made the others.

In the birthplace of mankind all human beings were alike to begin with. At least they were one race. The far wanderings over the face of the globe gave isolation its chance to develop its multitude of racial distinctions. Climate had its influence. The struggle for existence among the individuals tended to create demarkations. Sometimes the strong and hardy survived and sometimes it was the cunning who won through. Natural and artificial selection played its part. The children of those first parents in Asia acquired color or lost it, became long of head or wide of head, were tall or short, fat or lean, war-like or craven, ambitious or contented, aggressive or mild of temper, as fate decreed.

As some one described the coming of the railroads to Europe as a "confounded nuisance" since they disturbed a political balance so all modern communication can be thus described when the question of race integrity is considered. For in spite of race jealousies and prejudices, in spite of what is said of mongrel races and what is feared of misconception, the ready means of travel are tending to create a blend of all the races. They are encouraging mixtures. They are acting as instruments for stirring a mighty, a world-encompassing, melting pot. If communications increase, and that is the promise, there may be only one race on this globe in a few thousand years. The big factor for creating varieties and species, isolation, is fading away so far as humanity is concerned.

It is idle to speculate as to what the world race will be like, whether good or bad, whether dark or light, whether stupid or with the light of heaven in its eyes. All one can be sure about is that with travel so easy and nomadism so enjoyed as now no racial barrier can remain efficient and powerful foever.

That man Joyce, found guilty of defrauding the government of $1,000,000 while holding a position of trust during the war, was fined $12,500 by a federal judge. That leaves him a profit of $987,500, less whatever it cost him to hire lawyers. There is no record, of course, to show the number of young soldiers Joyce patriotically slapped on the back when they marched away to fight for him.

As a rule the majority hasn't much to say, being generous enough to permit the minority to get what pleasure there is in making a noise.

There are indications that the bobbing stage is receding and that many grandmothers may escape the awful calamity.

AMONG GREEKS OF TODAY

Politics and Business in Capital City

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

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" . . . The mildest mannered man
That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat."

THESE words from Byron's "Don Juan" accurately describe Colonel Plastiras, the former dictator and chief of state of Greece. You may have an opportunity to judge for yourself, for he told me that he expects to visit the United States sometime soon. He appreciates the great work that our Red Cross and Near East Relief have done for the Greeks and wants to thank us in person.

I met Colonel Plastiras in his palace at Athens. Looking at him, you would not imagine that he is a great soldier and has been the dictator of five or six million people. You could not reconcile his looks with the leader of the revolution that condemned to death that six highest officials of the opposing political party and executed them forthwith. That act made the world shudder. It followed the defeat of the Greeks at Smyrna. The six statesmen, gentlemen and scholars who were ruling Greece were tried for high treason, and the place of their execution was fixed at two miles from Athens. The execution followed close on the heels of the trial. One of the men died of heart failure on the way. Another was taken from a hospital and given injections of strychnine to brace him for the ordeal. He was carried to the ground on a stretcher and propped up against the wall side by side with the four others alive. Then all were shot. Their bodies were left in a heap and their relatives were told that if they did not remove them, the remains would be buried in the graveyard set aside for paupers. King Constantine was then sent into exile, and Prince Andrew stripped of his honor and banished. Both died within a short time.

Pen Picture of Colonel Plastiras.

I thought of these things as I noted the man standing beside me, smiling and laughing. He is tall and slender and strikingly handsome. He does not weigh more than 150 pounds, and his thin dark face has a strong and rather prominent nose. His eyes are warm and kindly and his personal charm has made him a man of great popularity. He is worshiped by his soldiers, and I am told that his fondness for children is such that he has adopted 10 whose fathers were killed in the war with the Turks. He is not married and cares nothing for women. The only woman he loves is his mother, an old peasant whom he goes often to see in the mud hut in Thessaly, where he was born.

Since meeting Colonel Plastiras I have talked with the premier and other Greek statesmen about their country and its prospects. They believe in Greece, and say that it will eventlally absorb the million or so refugees who have come and are still coming from Asia Minor, and be stronger than ever. It is taking care of them now, and what this means you may know if you would imagine a similar invasion of the United States. In the past year or so, Greece has increased her people one-fifth. If the same thing came to the United States, we should have to take in almost in a night more than 20,000,000 people. Every family under the American flag would have to add one to its members, and in the majority of cases this one would be a feeble woman or child. It is something of a nation that can undertake such a chance and get by.

The New Greece.

Greece has been increased by the war so that it has now about 42,000 square miles. It is larger than Tennessee. The old Greece was as big as West Virginia, and the new territory added is just about equal to two states the size of Massachusetts. The country has almost doubled its population and it is fast approximating 6,000,000. If you will take six cities the size of Detroit or two as big as Chicago you will have about the total number of souls on the peninsula and its islands. The capital, Athens, is about as big as Washington; Salonika, the largest port, is as big as Atlanta or Omaha. Piraeus, the port at the east, has 130,000, and Patras, on the opposite side of the country, has 50,000. The country is largely mountains and lakes. It has many islands, and many arms that jut out into ocean, so that none of the land is far from the sea. It is so rough that only about one-fifth of it can be cultivated, and fully one-fourth of it is covered with forests. Nevertheless, it supports this large number of people, and every one of its citizens thinks it the center of the civilized earth. For example, a noted Greek writer recently began a poem as follows:

"In the beginning God created Caphalonia and the rest of the world."

The Greeks have been ruled by a king for a generation or so, but their government has been a constitutional monarchy and practically a republic. Every Greek considers his freedom equal to that of an American. He pays more attention to the government than we do, and as soon as he is old enough to speak he talks politics. There is no political center where the affairs of the world are settled each day to the satisfaction of all the people more than in Athens. Political discussions go on everywhere, and mornings and evenings the people come together in the cafes and drink coffee or mastik while they talk politics. They wait for the newspapers that are printed in the ancient Greek letters, and their discussions are in a language that with a few modern innovations, is practically the same as that of Solon and Socrates.

A Look at the Parliament.

The parliament of Greece is different from our congress in that there is only one house, the Bule, and in addition a council of state which in many respects takes the place of our supreme court. Only men may vote, and the deputies must be at least 25 years of age. The elections are held upon Sundays and usually in the churches. In voting, each candidate has his own ballot box with his photograph on the top, and, if he wishes, he can keep his eyes on the polls. Every voter has to be registered. There are two compartments to the ballot box, one labeled "yes" and the other "no." The "yes" compartment is painted white, and the "no" compartment black. The ballots are buckshot which are afterwards counted. There is considerable graft in the elections, and I am told that each congressman must expect to spend at least $5 per vote. The poll takes place on the same day throughout the country.

Although the women are not allowed to vote or become members of parliament, they frequently aid in the election of their husbands. They canvass the people, distributing propaganda and sometimes flowers to the voters. At a recent election a woman who saw that her husband was likely to be defeated took embroidered flags to each of the villages in his district and promised all who would vote for him a free trip to Athens and a ticket to the theater. The husband now has a seat in parliament.

The opening of parliament is a social event. The ministers attend in evening dress, and ladies are then allowed to sit in the body of the chamber. The priests wear their long black coats and their high black hats, and when the president is installed the Archbishop of Athens and the deacons perform the services of consecration. In this the archbishop holds out a gold cross for the premier to kiss and then dips a sprig of olive into a gold vessel containing holy water and swats the premier on the brow. The other ministers are installed the same way. I understand the sessions are lively, and that a violent denunciatory speech is likely to result in a duel.

Big Political Questions.

In addition to the international problems that included the complications with Turkey, Italy and the kingdoms and republics of the Balkans, there are many domestic matters before the government. Land reforms are agitating the country and the big holdings are going from the wealthy into the hands of the poor. The government is dividing up the big estates of Thessaly, Macedonia and old Greece, and turning them over to the peasants who work them. This movement was started by Venizelos, and it was carried on by the royalist party that succeeded him. It is going on now, and last year by royal decree the expropriation of private property was declared obligatory. The lands are divided among the farmers according to their skill and ability, the size of their families and their needs. They are graded as to the soil and crops, and a committee of distribution allots them. The government is supposed to pay the owners, and it does this in interest-bearing notes, half of which are personal and half payable to bearer. The peasants will pay for the lands on long time, the government holding the mortgage. In all, some 10,000,000 stremata, a tract three-fifths as large as Massachusetts, will be taken from the owners, and sold to 200,000 peasants. The value of the lands taken over will approximate $30,000,000.

Among the other big questions are the taxes. Everything pays. Cash in bank is taxable, houses are taxable, and so are the fisheries and flowing waters. If you are a stamp collector you will have to pay so much a year on your lot of old stamps. If a merchant with a stock worth $600 you will be charged a tax on your capital. There are also graduated taxes which increase as our surtaxes do.

The handling of the refugees is another important matter, and in fact this little principality has quite as many political issues as the United States, which is almost 100 times as great.

The Modern Greeks.

The modern Greeks seem amply able to handle any situation that may come up. They are alive and up-to-date, and, in the words of St. Paul, are always looking for some new thing. They are well educated. Most of them can read and write. Athens has day schools and night schools, and it is not an uncommon thing to see a newsboy practicing writing in a copy book while waiting for the papers to come from the press.

The Greeks are spending a great deal on modern education. According to law all children between seven and 12 years of age must attend school. There are primary schools everywhere. There are 75 high schools and 425 middle schools with more than 55,000 students. There are agricultural colleges and art schools, polytechnic schools, commercial schools and two universities.

The girls' schools are numerous, and a college here at Athens which corresponds to Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, or Bryn Mawr has several thousand students. This is the Arsakeion; I visited it this week. It teaches the classics and the usual other courses that we have, and it has also courses in music, domestic science, and a thorough normal training for teachers. The directress who took me through the institution was a beautiful girl of the Greek type.

I wish I could show you the 1,300 Greek girls whom I saw in this Vassar of Athens. The Greeks have not lost their beauty and these Arsakeion maids would win prizes in a beauty contest anywhere. They have fine figures kept so by compulsory gymnastics, rosy cheeks from the pure air of the Mediterranean, and features as classic as those of the ancient Greek statues. They have small hands and feet, and at the bathing beach of the Piraeus I noticed that their second toes are of the same length as the first. This is a feature noticeable in all the Greek statues.

The girls of the Arsakeion speak a Greek that is closely allied to the ancient. They can read fluently Homer, Plato, Xenophon, and the older ones among them speak, read and write French and English. Little girls prattle the classics at sight, and at 10 or 12 mouth the speeches of Demosthenes without practicing as he did with pebbles in their mouths.

Good Business Men.

I am surprised at the wealth of the Greek cities. This country is really a land of the rich. It has many poor, but there are rich Greeks in all of the towns and one finds Greek merchants and capitalists throughout the Near East. Until now they have practically controlled the business of Constantinople. They own some of the best houses of Cairo and Alexandria. There are many Greeks in Jerusalem, and they had all the business of Smyrna before the Turks ousted them. The Turks do not like the Greeks. They are afraid of them as business men, and they often quote the following proverb:

"From the Greeks of Athens, from the Jews of Salonika, and from the Armenians everywhere, Good Lord, deliver us."

Another saying here is that one Greek is equal to two Jews, and for this reason you will find practically no Jews in Athens, although they are scattered over all parts of the Levant.

The Greeks are called the "Yankees of the Orient." Many make fortunes abroad and come back to spend them at home. Athens has the marble palaces of such millionaires, and scattered over the country and islands about you will find here and there a Croesus who has amassed his wealth in Asia, Europe or America and brought it to Greece. A Greek merchant of Alexandria built the marble stadium at a cost of $800,000, and two cigaret kings, the brothers Zappas, erected the Zappion as a trades fair building for the Athenians. It is now housing 1,000 orphans for the Near East Relief. I came over a fine automobile road from the Piraeus to Athens which was built by another millionaire, and similar evidences of patriotic generosity are to be seen outside the capital. On the island of Cephalonia in a town of 50,000 people there is a well equipped hospital with 3,000 beds. It is the gift of a millionaire who made his money abroad. Another patriot who made a fortune in Zante currants has left the residue of his estate to build an insane asylum on the island where he was born. When the will was probated it was supposed that this amount would not exceed $10,000. It now proves to be more than $5,000,000, and one of the trustees suggests that the money ought to be used to build a wall clear around the island, as all the people upon it are insane.

A man named Amagrioff who made a fortune in cigarets, has come back from America to the Island of Spezia and built a hotel. The whole island has only a few thousand people, but his hotel is fitted for a big city, every room having a bath and a balcony looking over the sea. Many rich Greeks go there for the summer. Amagrioff has become interested in forestry, and now owns one-third of all the trees on the island.

American Greeks.

We have in the United States about 200,000 Greeks who were born in this part of the world, and with their children and others of Greek descent our Greek population is perhaps half a million. The Greek emigration to America began as far back as 1822, and it was at its height when the first Balkan war came along in 1912. Then about 40,000 came back, and the exodus from America continued throughout the World war. Many of the American Greeks have now little businesses in the towns scattered over the peninsula and the islands. There is one town about 40 miles from Athens with 3,000 citizens who have been in America. The proudest of them is a restaurant keeper who owns five or six buildings constructed from money he earned in Seattle. He poses as one of the rich men from America. On the walls of his cafe are American flags surrounding a photograph of himself at work in our shipyards. The man proudly shows visitors his subscriptions to about $375 of war savings stamps and $2,000 of Liberty bonds. He claims to speak the American language, but as he learned it while laboring as a lumberjack, his words are by no means select. In fact he is so profane that the people have named him "Mr. Goddam."

What About the Philippines?

Another series of articles by that interesting writer and traveler, Frank G. Carpenter, begins in this paper next week. Mr. Carpenter has completed his letters on the different European countries and the first of a series of 15 articles on the Philippines will be published next week.

You will want to know more about these islands in the Pacific, for they have produced a problem which this nation must solve. Mr. Carpenter will write about Manila, the capital. He will tell how the natives are educated and governed. He will write of the Filipino women, the mines and industries, the religion and customs.

Begin reading Carpenter's Philippine articles in this paper next week.

Little Greek Refugee

—Copyright, Carpenter's World Travels.

GREEK refugees, driven out of Asia Minor by the Turks, are to be seen everywhere returning to their native towns. This baby traveled from Smyrna in a clothes basket with the few household articles salvaged by her parents.

ABE MARTIN

Suppose one does become an expert golfer, then what?

It takes a feller quite a while t' act natural in an automobile, but his women folks sink into th' cushions like they wuz born an' raised in a car.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

The Leading Citizen

I READ the Punktown Weekly Gaff, which is a newsy sheet; and every paragraph refers to James McPete. Whatever James elects to do becomes a vital theme; he's sure to draw a "stick" or two, if he should buy ice cream. The words that filter from his lips are quoted, line by line; he's always making "flying trips" which get ten lines or nine. To pave with brick Commercial street progressive people plead; if it's approved by James McPete, then let the work proceed. If James is sad, the town is blue, and tears are seen in pools; when James contracted Spanish flu, the paper "turned its rules." If James McPete should stub his toe against a kitchen chair, the Gaff would print a wail of woe, all throbbing with despair. I heave a smile when thus I read of this exalted gink; his every picayunish deed seems hardly worth the ink. And yet methinks that James McPete must be a happy lad; I seem to see him tread the street, the monarch of his grad. In Punktown he, to greatness grown, is satisfied and gay; what boots it is he isn't known some forty miles away? Far better be a Caesar there, acclaimed by every tongue, than walk a city's thoroughfare, unhonored and unsung.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

The Many

Some go sailing out to sea
For a glimpse of the thing called poetry.

And some may find this precious yield
In a clump of woods or a clover field.

A few there are may ride the sky
And catch its thrill where the eagles fly.

Some in a soldiers' camp may hear
The voice of mystery whispering near.

But oh, for the many there cannot be
The clover field of the changing sea.

They must dream their dreams till the sun goes down
'Mid the cold gray walls or the busy town.

Not for them are the calm retreats,
They must find their God on the city streets.

In the drab, dull tasks must the many find
Beauty and courage and peace of mind.

Yet I watch the throngs as they come and go,
And something is keeping them brave, I know.

And there's never a life so bleak and bare
But something lovely is cherished there.

(© 1924 by Edgar A. Guest)

Town Has Natural Hot Water Service

Windhoek, a small town in Southwest Africa, stakes its claim to being the only town in the world that can boast of a natural hot-water service.

Windhoek possesses a hot-water mineral spring, and, by means of pipes, the spring is to be connected with the water supply, making it possible for citizens to take hot baths at any time of day without stoking up the kitchen range.

The municipal authorities declare that the water from the spring is most healthful, and very efficacious in cases of jaundice and similar complaints.

London to Welcome Advertising Guests

All delegates to the International Advertising convention in London in July will be given passes for all the London underground railways and for the bus services. Lord Ashfield, chairman of the directors of the underground railways, also has extended an invitation to entertain the overseas delegates at Hampton court during the week of the convention.

Several other British companies have sent invitations to the convention committee for various trips and entertainments, but the committee has had to decline many of them, as the time already has been filled by the extensive trips to be made to Belfast, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leeds, York, Manchester and other large cities.

VARIETIES

Chicago has an area of 123,000 acres.

The hydraulic press was invented in 1795.

The sense of touch is dullest in the back.

Hay fever is on the increase in western states.

Vegetables contain from 65 to 95 per cent water.

The Chinese have dried fruits for thousands of years.

The national debt of France is over $23,000,000,000.

Russian sable is the most expensive fur in the world.

Kolinsky is a fur-bearing animal whose habitat is Russia.

More maple grows in Michigan than in any other state.

The skins of animals were the earliest forms of money.

About 6,000 fires were started in national forests during 1921.

Los Angeles covers more area than any other city in America.

It is impossible to run at an altitude of 17,000 feet above the sea.

Pythons discard the outer lenses of their eyes when they cast off their skins.

One hundred thousand eggs are produced by a queen bee in one season.

Great Britain has a longer sea coast than any other country in Europe.

Incubators with a capacity of 200,000 eggs are not uncommon in China.

There is one sewing machine in use in Venezuela for every 100 inhabitants.

American rail motor cars are being used by railroads in China and Australia.

Among the Eskimo domestic quarrels are rare, and children are never chastised.

West Virginia leads all the states in the production of chestnut and yellow cedar.

Roughly estimated, the weight of the greatest pyramid in Egypt is 6,000,000 tons.

Rumania is producing only half the amount of oil that she produced in pre-war days.

Annually in the United States 83,000 dwellings are burned, with 15,000 lives lost.

California leads all the states of the Union in the development of her water power.

There are several mines in the Lake Superior copper district nearly 5,000 feet deep.

Cascara bark, used for medicinal purposes, is an important product of the Oregon forests.

Small circular skin drums are used with singing during gambling games by the Indians.

In Venezuela walking sticks are made from the backbone of sharks stiffened with a rod of steel.

The reaction of the earth causes a drill to describe a curve in what appears to be a straight shaft.

China still leads in silk production, although the actual amount is unknown, with Japan second.

Compared with other birds, the wren is very short-lived, its average span of life being three years.

The Atlantic coast line of the United States is 2,730 miles long. The Pacific coast line is 5,560 miles long.

In 1861 the journey from St. Louis, Mo., to California by stage coach required 18 days and cost $225.

Typewriters which are painted white all over are said to improve the users' output while causing less eyestrain.

An opal made by fusing silica with ether is said to be even more lovely in its changing hues than the mine stone.

Water flowing from the natural gas well, at a temperature of 96 degrees, supplies a swimming pool at Pierre, S. D.

The female fly begins laying eggs in from 10 to 12 days after hatching and lays from 300 to 400 eggs during her lifetime.

Alcohol for running machinery and tractors on Hawaiian sugar pantations is made from molasses, a waste by-product.

The latest botanical immigrant from China is a species of white pine which is on trial as a forest tree in this country.

In San Francisco on November 30, 1883, Major Thomas Scott Baldwin made the first parachute descent in the United States.

The largest ball bearing in the world carries 40 balls, each four inches in diameter, and withstands a pressure of 100,000 pounds.

Chinese wives must serve their parents-in-law as they would their own father and mother, even to the extent of assisting them in their toilets.

Many people sneeze if strong sunlight falls on their faces. This is probably due to a temporary congestion of the lining membrane of the nose.

There are 100,000 to 200,000 square miles of grazing land capable of supporting 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 reindeer, available for that purpose in Alaska.

The first elevator of a modern type was exhibited in New York in 1853, but not until 20 years later were elevators used for carrying passengers.

Nearly 6,000 diamonds, some of which are said to equal the finest stones ever discovered in India, have been found in diamond mines in Arkansas.

The largest pencil factory in the world is in the German city of Nuremberg, which has been the great center of the pencil-making industry since 1760.

The pulp and paper industry in Canada represents an aggregate investment in excess of $400,000,000 and gives employment to more than 32,000 persons.

Many of the locomotives on English railways are painted green, while others are gay in coats of red, royal purple, chocolate brown and primrose yellow.

The soy bean, extensively used as food in China, contains little starch and from a nutritive standpoint is not a wheat substitute, but a substitute for meat or milk.

Drying mushrooms, which grow profusely in the pine forests of Poland for export to the United States and other countries, is becoming an important industry in Poland.

The ordinary housefly is reputed to be the cleverest of insects, its intelligence surpassing that of the ant and the bee. An authority asserts that it can think 100 times quicker than a man.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

M. O. C. G. MEMBERS

[illegible] A HOLDEN [illegible] Modern Order [illegible] the M. O. [illegible] the popula- [illegible] belongs to [illegible] has grown by [illegible] recent [illegible] and children [illegible] ership. The [illegible] is: "Go, [illegible]"

[illegible] as a coat of [illegible] coat of arms [illegible] great and [illegible] it didn't. [illegible] the figure of a woman rushing [illegible] a child be- [illegible] put in a whole [illegible] wish, or you [illegible] out of the [illegible] main thing is to [illegible] woman rushing [illegible] must show speed, [illegible] a speedy one.

[illegible] of Continual [illegible] members in all [illegible] the poor, the [illegible] not so poor, the [illegible] men and women, [illegible] eligible. The [illegible] popular among [illegible] large part of [illegible] who hate to be [illegible] four walls for [illegible] utive minutes.

[illegible] years family life [illegible] change. There [illegible] every effort was [illegible] home fires burn- [illegible] in the family [illegible] round at home [illegible] But now they [illegible] for all the family [illegible] much to do be- [illegible] fires.

[illegible] clubs and movies [illegible] parties and lodge [illegible] sorority confabs [illegible] Mary, games and [illegible] Home is not what [illegible] Home at one time [illegible] it is merely a shel- [illegible] to eat, another to [illegible] room to hang the [illegible] not wearing. Most [illegible] themselves nowadays, so [illegible] convenient place

[illegible] rather dust as they [illegible] the magazines [illegible] on the library table. [illegible] deserted in the [illegible] won't wear out be- [illegible] that should be walk- [illegible] somewhere else. [illegible] over your front [illegible] down in a note- [illegible] there is no chance to [illegible] don't see it often

[illegible] stay in a home now- [illegible] bright and clear. [illegible] note of the [illegible] pushes Father out [illegible] his sleepy eyes and [illegible] is fully awake and [illegible] his clothes around [illegible] one wonders whether [illegible] a fire in the next [illegible] Mother waits a minute and [illegible] herself while down- [illegible] is trying to fry an egg [illegible] box of breakfast food. [illegible] to sit down when [illegible] appears, then Willy and [illegible] confusion as the three [illegible] something to eat in a [illegible] Willy must go to school [illegible] want to be late at the office again today. At last, Father, Willy and Mary are off and Mother is alone. She dashes around with a broom in one hand and a dustcloth in the other, for there isn't any time to waste if she wants to get to her afternoon bridge party on time.

Evening comes. Mother rushes in with the second prize. She is happy and feels boastful. Willy comes home late from school and rushes out to play. Mary's sweetheart unloads her from his machine at the curb. Father dashes madly in and demands something to eat. Finally the meal is served, the dirty dishes thrown in the sink and the family is dismissed to prepare for the pleasures of the evening.

Mary is going to a dance. Willy is dated to go with a neighbor boy to the moving picture show. Father and Mother, having nothing special to do go out in the flivver to see it they are lucky enough to find any of their friends at home.

They drive up to the King house. Everything is dark and deserted. They dash up to the home of the Smiths. The Smith girl is there studying, but her father and mother are away. They speed over to the Johnsons. The Johnsons are gone. The Rileys, the Morgans, the Martins none is at home.

Father and Mother look at each other. Is the evening to be ruined in this way? Will they have to go home and pine away for several hours in their own domicile? No! A thousand times no! It would simply kill them. It's about time for the second show to start at a nearby theater. Both think of this at the same time. So the flivver proceeds to the theater. Mother and Father get out and go in. They are happy at last. They have found some place to go.

And so the members of the Modern Order of Continual Gadders spend their lives. They must gad, gad, gad. If it is not one place it's another. Of course there are times when they must stay at home to entertain their friends, but it's because they want friends with homes to visit that they do this. Of course sometimes they remain at home alone with all the children. But it's usually raining outside or snowing heavily or the thermometer reads several degrees below zero. And oh, how they suffer at those times!

There may be some exaggeration in what we write, but not much. If you belong to the M. O. C. G. there is nothing that can be said that will make you false to the organization. All the chains in the world wouldn't keep you imprisoned in your homes. You are inoculated with the serum of gadding.

But stop and think a little. Are you getting the most out of life by continual going? Why are beautiful homes built if you don't live in them. A shack is just as attractive as a vineclad villa if you are never in the shack two consecutive hours. Remain at home one night a week, at least, and two nights if possible, and get acquainted with your furniture, your pictures and your house. It will do you good, besides resting you. Try it once or twice and maybe the habit to stay at home will become strong enough to break the invisible forces which unite to pull you away from home so often.

Jimmy's Letters

Dear Cousins:

At last we found a house to buy, but it won't be ready to move in for a little while, cause it isn't done yet. The contractor told Papa it would be done in 10 days, but Papa says that means 30 days, cause contractors always lie about 300 per cent when they tell something. The fellow who bought our house says that's all right cause his girl has postponed their wedding about three weeks cause she'll have to work a little longer to pay her bills and she won't get married owing bills so her husband can talk about it all the rest of his life.

Mamma is crazy about our new house cause it has a breakfast room which Papa says she won't use cause she never eats breakfast. He says when she eats it's lunch time and not breakfast time. But he didn't say so much about the breakfast room as he might if the house didn't have no den for him. It has one off the living room and Mamma says Papa can go in there and roar as much as he wants to.

Mamma is kind of glad there is a den cause then she thinks maybe Papa will spend more time in the house instead of staying out in the garage all evening. I like the house, too, cause it has a attic which I can play in on rainy days, till I heard Mamma tell Papa the attic might be a good place for me, but she wasn't going to have me play there unless she was around, cause I'd fall downstairs and break my neck.

Papa said the attic wouldn't be a good place to play cause it would be full of a lot of old junk which Mamma holds on to just to fill up empty spaces. He says every closet in our house now is so full he can't shut a door. Mamma said then it was his old shoes which filled up the closets, and Papa said it was her old shoes and hats. He said before he was married he wondered what happened to old pins, razor blades and women's hats, but now he knew what became of the hats. They was used to fill up closets.

Papa said the attic in our new house would be a good place for Aunt Dora to stay when she came to visit us every time she had a fight with her husband, Tom Riley, who is going to marry her soon. Aunt Dora heard and said they wasn't going to have no fights. Papa laughed and said that was what Mamma said before he married her, but now he knowed she was lying.—Jimmy.

Learns Use of Powder Puff

—Copyright, P. & A. Photo.

IT DIDN'T take this little Indian girl long to learn the white girl's modern way of "making up." She was one of a group of Indian youngsters who were recently brought to San Diego, Calif., to visit a modern city for the first time. They had lived on a reservation all their lives.

BOYS AND GIRLS

DOCTOR CALLS

Whoa Concho! Steady, old boy; don't step on anybody! There now. Hello, cousins, does anybody need any medicine yet? I should think that the poor little flapper would be in need of a very strong stimulant indeed, after all the criticism she has been subject to on this page.

The modern girl is all right. It's true that she uses more powder and paint than she should, but she's just as good an American as any old maid that never smelled a powder puff. I use powder myself, and sometimes rouge, have had my hair bobbed for over five years, have worn my skirts short and now wear them long, and I can't see that I am any worse than the girl with the shiny nose and the shiny conscience which can be reshined if the shine wears off. But, there! I've said enough about that, for Waste Basket is looking this way. I guess maybe I talked too loud.

Larkin Parks of the M. G. R., I'm with you about the birds. It is the most despicable and cruel thing that can be done to kill or maim God's harmless little songsters that only desire to live.

Countess, you must be careful the next time you write, not to record so many of my misdeeds. I'm only human, Countess, and pumpkin pie—well, it's not to be resisted.

And where, oh where, are the oldtime cousins who used to write long, long ago? Where's Dixie Moonbeam and Blooming Prairie Rose? And Anne of Green Gables, Honorable Patches, Glen Naspa, Weary, Irish, J. V., and last, but not least, King Philip and Johnny Funnyman? Come on, oldtimers, I've called the roll, and it's up to you to answer.

Aunt Martha, I'm sending you my picture, and if you need a doctor when you look at it, why just call me and I'll tie up my face and come a-galloping. Come along, Concho. —The Little Doctor.

TEACHES HORSE TRICKS.

After seeing Miss Farmerette's call to action I guess it is time for West Virginia Boy to get busy. I live on a farm and think it is great sport to ride horses. I would not part with my horse for anything. I have taught her to do a lot of tricks. When she is in the pasture no one can catch her but me.

I am not going to say much about the flapper but I don't think the girls should smoke cigarets. I used to smoke but I attended a stammering school and the instructions forced me to quit. No one can realize what a blessing free speech is until they get it after going without it.—West Virginia Boy.

A FEW MOTTOES.

I'm lucky, W. B. is taking a walk for his health. He needs a good airing. I would like to have a seat near Ginger, Wood Nymph, Mountain Rabbit or Redwing if they won't be annoyed by my presence. I have come a long distance to be with you cousins to have to return without admission.

My hobbies are riding horses and reading. I can enjoy myself anywhere as long as I have a good book to read. The most interesting I have read are "Daddy Long Legs," "Eyes of the World," "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," "Weaver of Dreams," "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come."

What do you cousins think of the following mottoes: "Laugh and the world laughs with you;" "Hitch your wagon to a star;" "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." The last one is the one the cousins should think of when writing to the Household page.

Apple Blossom, the time doeth come around when thou shouldst appear again. Redwing, I think you have the privilege you wrote about. —Sybil of Silverbells.

COMPOSITE LETTER

Letters from the boys and girls piled so high that Aunt Martha decided to incorporate parts of old ones sent in April into one letter so that the Boys' and Girls' Corner would not get so far behind. Here they are:

I want to say that I don't kiss every Tom, Dick or Harry who comes along, for I don't think it is nice for a girl to kiss every boy that she talks with. I have gone with a boy two years and haven't kissed him yet.—Lonely Lily of W. Va.

We would like to see a discussion about whether our school vacations should be longer. We don't think they should be any longer.—Twins of Pa.

It's everyone's right to dress according to her likes, but I believe in dressing decently. Parents should see that their children get a good education, for it can never be taken away from anyone. It is better to work with a good education than to go out in the world without one.—Vada G. T. of W. Va.

Coal Miner, write again and tell more about your life. How lonely a miner's life must be! I live near several mining towns and I pray for the miners who daily risk their lives for the sake of the world.—Another W. Va. Cousin.

I think children should read books, but not the same as I have. When I should have been reading Mother Goose I was reading Eleanor H. Porter and Frank H. Spearman. Mothers should watch what their children read the same as the companions they make.—Just Blackeyed Susie of Ohio.

I am sure that if people would study the Bible they would find more enjoyment than all the pleasures of this world which are leading many down to destruction.—Artie of W. Va.

Several years ago I wrote. Then I was a sophomore in high school, while now I am a freshman in college. When I vote I will not vote a straight ticket but for the best man instead.—Charlotte S. of W. Va.

Caring for Silver

Table silver and plate requires protection in damp weather and when not constantly used it is advisable to rub it with sweet oil and wrap in soft leather. In England it is a common practice to bury it in the household flour.

A Ten-Cent Investment

Where the children are studying the piano, a 10-cent rubber stair tread is a good investment. It can be placed under the pedals of the piano and save wear on the rug or marks on the hardwood floor.

Chat With Cousins

We read of new death-dealing inventions by science. Nations are striving to acquire exclusive control over certain devices which will cause death by the wholesale in time of war and destroy whole cities. One man has developed a powerful and deadly ray which would blot out the populations of great cities and the soldiers of huge armies.

While science is providing for wholesale slaughter on one hand it is straining every effort to save lives on the other. Bonnefon, the great French doctor, has restored the sight of three French soldiers blinded in the war. The latest patient operated on was sightless for seven long years. Just think of that. When a person was stricken with blindness in the days gone by he was forced to give up all hope of ever being able to see the sun, the moon, the stars, the trees and the faces of his friends and relatives. He must forever grope around in eternal darkness. Now there is hope for him. Science has made possible the removal of the everlasting black curtain that screens the beautiful things from his view.

We cannot decry all science simply because we are against war and destruction, and science is working to make war more terrible than it is now. We cannot villify science when at the same time it is bending every effort to save human life, to bring light to the blind, to cure diseases thought to be incurable. Give science credit, for it has done much. If it threatens to make war terrible, then let us seek to prevent war by the use of common sense, for common sense will prevent it. Pacifism won't, science won't, and diplomats won't, but maybe common sense will. Let's try it.

If anyone has a copy of an old poem which begins "Old England forty years ago, when we were young and slender, conspired to give a mortal blow, but God was our defender," please send it to Martha Holden for publication, as Newman L. V. of Ohio, would like to have it.

Did you ever take a trip in a book? Kitty Bookworm of Ohio, did. She went to Brazil and visited a coffee plantation where, if you didn't like the smell of coffee, you would turn inside out. She also went inside the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor.

We are glad you like to read, Maybird of W. Va., for those who read cannot but help mount higher in life.

Thanks for the poems you sent, Mrs. F. J. R. of Pa.

If anyone has the poem entitled "Off Again, On Again, Finnegan," please send it directly to W. O. Bower, Midland, Va.

Glad you are back with us after your long absence, Ohio Home Lad. He suggests a reunion for all the cousins, and wants Aunt Martha to set the date for all the cousins to write greetings, not long letters. What do the rest of you think of this idea?

We want to thank you for your co-operation, Nora M. of W. Va. Your help in sending songs and poems is what keeps the Poets' Corner going.

Herbert R., W. Va., we are very sorry, but we cannot use your poem. No original poetry written by the cousins is published on this page. That is our rule, as we have no space for them.

Send in the poem you have copied, Gilbert D. of N. Y. We will find room for it if it is not too long and is appropriate. Maybe the other readers will like it, too.

We would suggest that you send the ore you have to some assay office, J. A. M. of W. Va. We are unable to furnish you with the address of one, however, as our reference library does not give the addresses.

Buckeye Bookworm of Ohio, your letter came too late for publication on Memorial day. All letters for the issue preceding that day should have been in our hands not later than May 12, and yours was over a week late. It is a fine letter, and I am sure the other cousins would have enjoyed it as we enjoyed it.

Edith W. of N. Y., wants us to place a ban upon all letters mentioning bobbed hair and flappers. We are not publishing as many as formerly, and hope to be able to prevail upon the writers to change subjects.

Snatches From W. B.

My hobbies are fishing, riding horses and gathering flowers. In the spring I am kept busy hunting for flowers. I wish the flapper question would rest.—Bobby of W. Va.

Little Dottie must be a naughty little girl. I hope her burn is well by this time so she can write another letter, as her last one was very interesting. I think everyone should treat birds and domestic animals with kindness.—Cartha Dotson of W. Va.

Girls should not talk about each other. Those who are always talking about other people should sweep their own backyard first. If people could see their own faults first, and not the faults of others, they would be respected more.—Just Winona from Ohio.

I live on a farm near a spar mine. I like to work outdoors, but do not like housework. My hobbies are reading and riding horses.—Just M. T. of Kentucky.

I have pets among the birds. They will come up to me when I feed them. Redwig, come again, as I enjoy reading your letters.—Starbright of W. Va.

I am 17 years old and prone to be fat. I love flowers and music.—Bessie of W. Va.

I am 17, and have been a reader of this paper ever since I was old enough to read. I live on a farm with my parents. — Brown-eyed Ruth of W. Va.

I go to Sunday school every Sunday and haven't missed going for a long time.—Bean Pole of W. Va.

It is time to drop the flapper subject and write about more interesting things. The poor little flappers are getting tired of being talked about. The flapper is just as good as the ones who talk about her.—Just Iva.

POETS' CORNER

Barbara Frietchie

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

Up from the meadows rich with corn,
Clear in the cool September morn.

The clustered spires of Frederick stand
Green-walled by the hills of Maryland.

Round about them orchards sweep,
Apple and peach tree fruited deep.

Fair as the garden of the Lord
To the eyes of the famished rebel horde.

On that pleasant morn of the early fall
When Lee marched over the mountain wall.

Over the mountains winding down
Horse and foot, into Frederick town.

Forty flags with their silver stars,
Forty flags with their crimson bars,

Flapped in the morning wind; the sun
Of noon looked down, and saw not one.

Up rose old Barbara Frietchie then,
Bowed with her four score years and ten,

Bravest of all in Frederick town,
She took up the flag the men hauled down:

In her attic window the staff she set
To show that one heart was loyal yet.

Up the street came the rebel tread,
Stonewall Jackson riding ahead.

Under his slouched hat left and right
He glanced: the old flag met his sight.

"Halt!"—the dust-brown ranks stood fast
"Fire!"—out blazed the rifle blast.

It shivered the window, pane and sash;
It rent the banner with seem and gash;

Quick as it fell, from the broken staff
Dame Barbara snatched the silken scarf.

She leaned far out on the window sill,
And shook it forth with a royal will.

"Shoot if you must, this old gray head,
But spare your country's flag," she said.

A shade of sadness, a blush of shame,
Over the face of the leader came.

The nobler nature within him stirred
To life at that woman's deed and word.

"Who touches a hair of yon gray head
Dies like a dog! March on!" he said.

All day long through Frederick street
Sounded the tread of marching feet.

All day long that free flag tost
Over the heads of the rebel host.

Ever its torn folds rose and fell
On the loyal winds that loved it well.

And through the hill sunset light
Shown over it with a warm good-night.

Barbara Frietchie's work is o'er,
And the rebel rides on his raids no more.

Honor to her! and let a tear
Fall, for her sake, on Stonewall's bier.

Over Barbara Frietchie's grave,
Flag of Freedom and Union, wave!

Peace and order and beauty draw
Round the symbol of light and law,

And ever the stars above look down
On the stars below in Frederick town.

What About the Hired Man?

They talk about the servant girl, suggesting this and that
To make her life more happy in the mansion or the flat.
They say to teach her music, and to cultivate her mind,
And never, never speak to her in voice that is unkind.
But—
What about the hired man—
Hired man—tired man—
Frequently the fired man—
What about his life?
No one ever sighs for him;
Books nobody buys for him,
Or intimates that pies, for him,
Should never know a knife.

The ladies sip Young Hyson at the Esoteric clubs,
And weep about the hardships of the maid who bakes or scrubs.
They advocate a fashion plate upon the kitchen wall,
And "higher aspirations" they propose for one and all.
But—
What about the hired man—
Hired man—tired man—
Soon or late the fired man—
What about his lot?
No one ever thinks of him,
Or sends out fancy drinks for him,
Or talks of fashion's kinks for him,
Or gives to him a thought.

They write to all the papers on the "servant question," now,
And Mrs. Talkso Tellum-Whott gets up and makes a bow,
And shows the ladies how to act, the servant girls to suit,
And all her hearers vow that her remarks are "awful cute."
But—
What about the hired man—
Hired man—tired man—
After while the fired man—
Who's concerned for him?
He must keep his hustle on,
And toil and tug and rustle on,
With work to test his muscle on,
Or else his chance is slim.

Would You Stop the Flowing River?

He who checks a child with terror
Stops its play and stills its song,
Not alone commits an error
But a great and moral wrong.

Give it play and never fear it,
Active life is no defect,
Never, never break its spirit,
Curb it only to direct.

Would you stop a flowing river
Thinking it would cease to flow?
Onward it must flow forever
Better teach it where to go.

Steamboat Bill

Whip-poor-will,
Commanded by the pilot, Mr. Steamboat Bill;
The owner gave him orders on strict Q. T.
To try and beat the record of the Robert E. Lee;
"Just feed up your fires; let the old smoke roll;
Burn up all your cargo if you run out of coal!"
"If we don't beat that record," Billy told the mate,
"Send my mail in care of Peter to the Golden Gate."

CHORUS.

Steamboat Bill, steaming down the Mississippi;
Steamboat Bill, a mighty man was he;
Steamboat Bill, steaming down the Mississippi;
He's going to beat the record of the Robert E. Lee.

Up then stepped a gambling man from Louisville,
Who tried to put a bet against the Whip-poor-will.
When Billy flashed out his roll it surely was a bear—
The boiler it exploded, blew them up in the air;
The gambler said to Billy as they left the wreck:
"I don't know where we're going, but we're neck and neck!"
Said Billy to the gambler: "I'll tell you what I'll do,
I'll bet a thousand dollars I go higher than you."

Steamboat Bill, he tore up the Mississippi;
Steamboat Bill, the tide it made him swear;
Steamboat Bill, he tore up the Mississippi;
The explosion of the boiler threw him up in the air.

River's all in mourning now, for Steamboat Bill.
No more you'll hear the puffing of the Whip-poor-will;
There's crepe on every steamship that plows those streams,
From Memphis right to Natchez, down to New Orleans;
The wife of Mr. William was at home in bed,
When she received a telegram that Steamboat's dead.
Said she to the children: "Bless each honey-lamb,
The next papa that you'll have will be a railroad man."

Steamboat Bill, missing on the Mississippi;
Steamboat Bill, he's with an angel band;
Steamboat Bill, missing on the Mississippi;
He's a pilot on the ferry in the promised land.

Sweetest Roses

When I've passed this world of sorrow,
Do not seek to soothe my brow,
Do not heap my grave with blossoms,
Bring your sweetest roses now.
Bring them now while I am living,
Toiling on in youth's gay prime,
While I'm climbing life's steep ladder,
'Neath the heavy hand of time.

Life is full of endless beauty,
Death is keeper of the tomb,
Smiles and laughter are from heaven,
Tears are jewels for the gloom.
If you want to scatter sunshine
O'er my care-worn, aching brow,
If you want to make me happy
Bring your sweetest roses now.

Let all sorrow turn to gladness,
Knowing that beyond all strife,
Heaven and God shall be my refuge,
When I've reached the Higher Life
When I'm gone it matters little
What goes on above my clay;
I shall then be past the knowing
Bring the roses then today.

Losing the Temper

When people lose their temper,
It doesn't always stay
In just the place they lost it,
But travels miles away;
And when they find and bind it
It may be it has done
A mischief never to be healed
Unto the furthest sun.

When people lose their temper
It runs and rages far,
It strikes at friends as well as foes,
Not caring who they are;
And when its cruel force is spent,
Its words and deeds go on
Down many ways, through many days,
Unreckoned and unknown.

When people lose their temper
It still may come again
After the past is quite forgot,
Bringing a load of pain
That never can be lifted,
That breaks the heart with woe—
Oh, far the road and ill the path
Where pride and anger go!

Poems Wanted

The following poems and songs are asked for by readers and should be sent directly to Martha Holden: "Whispering Hope," "Squire Jones and Deacon Day," "Annie's and Willie's Prayer," "Dad's Dinner Pail," "There's a Light in the Window for Me," "Kitty Ray," "The Station Agent's Story."

Also send those containing these lines: "There's going to be a meeting in the good old town where you know everybody and everybody knows you," "Rest, rest to the weary, peace, peace to the soul."

A little piece of fresh liver is an excellent addition to hash of dry meat.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

DAYS OF BEES

[illegible] time of life we gaze [illegible] for our achievements [illegible] but when our sun is [illegible] west we become retro- [illegible] in our youthful [illegible] why I read with much [illegible] letters recently pub- [illegible] describing the customs, im- [illegible] the occupations of [illegible] I am an archaic relic [illegible] lantern, candle molds, [illegible] spinning wheel age. [illegible] lantern, with its punc- [illegible] allowed about enough [illegible] through to make the [illegible] If the lantern door [illegible] when more light was [illegible] puff of wind would [illegible] candle, and we would [illegible] our way to our des- [illegible] were not sold in [illegible] time.

[illegible] and hackled flax [illegible] to spin. After the [illegible] prepared I would [illegible] carding machine, [illegible] made into rolls one- [illegible] inches thick and [illegible] long. Then it was [illegible] spun on the little wheel, [illegible] and the spinning [illegible] was quite a rivalry [illegible] as to who could spin [illegible] in a day. Much of the [illegible] done by the bees— [illegible] quilting bees, log [illegible] diversions were [illegible] circuses and Sunday [illegible] We had our singing [illegible] schools and geog- [illegible] singing schools. Dancing? [illegible] French four, co- [illegible] and lancers. We [illegible] arrived at the state of [illegible] to indulge in the turkey [illegible] shimmy and other [illegible] refinement.

[illegible] then. We were [illegible] "Where e'er you [illegible] met a friend," ready [illegible] you needed help. Pro- [illegible] indicative of low, de- [illegible] character. I hear [illegible] now in one day than I would hear in a year then. With all our wealth, conveniences and idleness I doubt much if we are happier now than were the toilers of those former days. Pessimistic? Maybe. But I appeal for proof to those who have lived through it.

I began reading the Blade when "Nasby" wrote his amusing letters, and have been a reader of it ever since. I wish to say what every reader of the Blade already knows, that the Blade is the best all-round family paper published. Each department is perfect so far as I can see, and each is worth the price of the paper in itself. I do not turn to any particular page. I begin at the first and read it through. Now, cousins, lay to it and help Aunt Martha make the Household page the best ever.

A little advice from the old man. Stop criticising fashions. Nothing is gained. Probably this may be my last letter to the Blade. My blessing and good wishes be with you.—Cliff Dweller.

CAUGHT IN STORM.

I think it would be fine if the Household writers would tell about interesting events in their lives. I will write of an event in mine.

I had business in a neighboring city many years ago and remained over night with a friend. The next evening about 6 o'clock I boarded the train to go home. Great flakes of snow began falling when the train started away but I was not prepared for the terrible blizzard that was raging when I stepped from the train at my destination, less than 100 miles away. The man who helped me alight warned me that the wind might blow me away.

I entered the depot which was also the postoffice and store. I borrowed a lantern from the proprietor to aid me in getting home. He advised me to remain all night with his family but I took the lantern and departed for home. The road took me a mile with heavy timber on one side and a corn field on the other. I never was a coward but the cracking and swishing of the branches and the rattling of the corn shocks as they were blown down sounded as if all the demons were let loose. Every few minutes the wind would nearly extinguish my lantern and I had to stand motionless until the light flared up again.

Finally I recognized my father's timber land so I climbed a slippery rail fence and dropped over into a deep snowdrift. My warm body melted the drifting snow and the water ran in streams down my clothing. My skirts were frozen stiff at the bottom, making progress very slow. The wind nearly took me off my feet several times as I labored through the drifts.

At last my feet slid down a bank. In my fright I grabbed a sturdy bush with my left hand and managed to draw myself back. I knew I was on the bank of my father's ditch which was six feet deep and half full of slush ice. Had I fallen in it I would have been drowned or frozen to death. I walked away from the bank as far as possible without losing my bearings and finally came to a bridge which was near home.

Crossing this bridge I entered the lane leading to the yard. I hastened on, swinging my lantern in front of me and entered the gate. The light in the house looked dim on account of the driving snow. I went toward the window and heard my sister say, "Mother, I thought I saw a light out there a minute ago but I must have been mistaken."

Mother replied, "God pity anyone who is out in this terrible storm tonight."

Then I rapped on the door and entered the house where two pairs of arms clasped me, wet, frozen clothing and all. In times of trouble I have often thought of that wild night and of the light that shone from my mother's window, dim because of the storm. I have thought of my escape from drowning in that cold deep stream. The lane that led me home compares to the road that leads to heaven. God surely must have been with me on that short but terrible journey.

—St. Joe Sister.

Child-birth

WHEN the Little One arrives, you can have that moment more free from suffering than you have perhaps imagined. An eminent physician, expert in this science, has shown the way. It was he who first produced the great remedy, "Mother's Friend." Mrs. C. J. Hoffman, Scranton, Pa., says:

"With my first two children I had a doctor and a nurse and then they had to use instruments, but with my last two children I used 'Mother's Friend' and had only a nurse; we had no time to get a doctor because I wasn't very sick—only about ten or fifteen minutes." Use "Mother's Friend" as our mothers and grandmothers did. Don't wait, start today, and meanwhile write to Bradfield Regulator Co., BA-75, Atlanta, Ga., for a free illustrated book containing information every expectant mother should have. "Mother's Friend" is sold by all drug stores

Mixing With Martha

Cheese-Crab Remekins.

Make a thick cream sauce and add to it one can of crab meat (or two cups of flaked fresh crab meat previously cooked) and turn the mixture into buttered individual baking dishes. Sprinkle grated mild cheese thinly over the top, add a layer of stale bread crumbs, then add another layer of grated cheese. Dot with bits of butter and slip into a moderate over for 15 or 20 minutes to brown well.

Pork Tenderloin.

Wash and dry tenderloins and place in baking pan and brown in hot oven. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Bake 50 minutes, basting every 10 minutes. Parboil 6 or 8 potatoes 10 minutes and place with tenderloins. Bake until tender basting potatoes with tenderloins when necessary. These make a delicious and appetizing dish when served with apples and a good dressing.

Bran Griddle Cakes.

One cup crumbled bran, 1 cup flour, 1 tbsp. sugar, 2 tsp. baking powder, ½ tsp. salt, 1 egg, 1½ cups milk, 1 tbsp. melted shortening. Mix and sift flour, sugar, baking powder and salt, add crumbled bran. Combine egg with milk and add to the dry ingredients. All melted shortening. Beat thoroughly and bake on a hot griddle.

A Sandwich Filling.

A delicious paste for sandwiches is made of cold minced chicken, chopped olives, salt, a little lemon juice and mayonnaise.

What Others Say

There is no dearth of kindness
In this world of ours;
Only in our blindness
We gather thorns for flowers.
—Massey.

The eternal God our refuge is,
Our Buckler, Shield and Tower,
Our sure foundation and our hope
In every stormy hour.
—Anon.

A verse of a Lapland song
Is haunting my memory still:
"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."
—Henry W. Longfellow.

The year's at the spring
And the day's at the morn;
Morning's at seven;
The hill-side's dew-pearled;
The lark's on the wing;
The snail's on the thorn;
God's in His heaven—
All's right with the world!
—Robert Browning.

Nor in opinion look not always back; your wake is nothing;
Mind the coming track;
Leave what you have done for what you have to do;
Don't be consistent, but simply true.
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

MAKING WAR ON MOTH

Clothes moths deposit their eggs, which hatch into fabric-eating larvae, at almost any season of the year, but with the increase of warm weather in the spring they may become more visibly active and their eggs will hatch more rapidly. In steam-heated buildings conditions are at all times nearly as favorable to clothes moths as during summer weather. The housekeeper must not only watch the family clothing while it is in use, but make especially intelligent preparation for preventing damage by clothes moths at the season when she begins to store away woolen clothing, furs, rugs and blankets.

The United States department of agriculture has a very comprehensive bulletin, Farmers' Bulletin, 1,352, "Clothes Moths and Their Control," which will be sent for the asking. This describes in detail various ways of protecting clothing and other articles. The important part in caring for woolens or furs is the brushing, beating, sunning and cleaning of articles subject to clothes-moth attack. Brushing and beating usually remove or kill the larvae or worm. Carpets and rugs cleaned by strong vacuum cleaners and thoroughly brushed on both sides, or electrically cleaned, are freed from infestation if the work is properly done. Clothing drycleaned is also freed from infestation by the process. Once freed from infestation, clothes should be protected, if they are not to be used during the warm season, by being immediately wrapped in paper or placed in tight chests or treated closets. Ordinarily firm wrapping paper is satisfactory, or several thicknesses of newspapers will serve. If flake naphthalene is wrapped among the folds of clothing made into bundles, any small larvae that may have got into the cloth before it was wrapped will be killed. The bundle, trunk or container must be absolutely tight in order to confine the fumes or they will not be effective.

Helpful Hints for Hustling Housewives

A good combination vegetable is peas and asparagus tips served in cream.

Eggs are good baked in potato shells and sprinkled with grated cheese.

Chopped prunes give variety of flavor in doughnuts, cakes and cookies.

When breaking in new shoes sprinkle them inside with talcum powder.

Boiled onions in white sauce are good covered with buttered crumbs and baked.

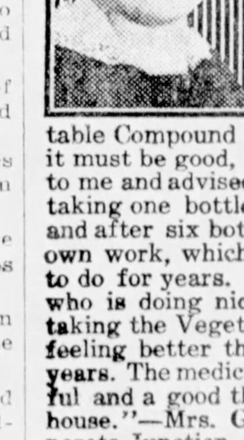
Gingerbread baked in muffin rings is delicious served with cheese or chocolate sauce.

Shrimp timbales are good served on buttered toast with mock Hollandaise sauce.

A little chopped green pepper will greatly improve croquettes made of canned salmon.

REMARKABLE RECOVERY OF MRS. SPINK

Gives Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Full Credit



Minnesota Junction, Wis.—"I was under treatment, but nothing seemed to help me, and I was run-down and so weak that I had to remain in bed much of the time and was like an invalid. I had pains in my abdomen and in the female organs, and my stomach bothered me. My husband saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised, thought it must be good, and brought it home to me and advised me to try it. After taking one bottle I was able to eat, and after six bottles I was doing my own work, which I hadn't been able to do for years. I have a new baby who is doing nicely, and I am still taking the Vegetable Compound and feeling better than I have for four years. The medicine is surely wonderful and a good thing to have in the house."—MRS. GEORGE SPINK, Minnesota Junction, Wisconsin.

A country-wide canvass of purchasers of the Compound reports 98 per cent. benefited.

THE HIGHGRADER

By WM. MacLEOD RAINE

Copyright, 1915, G. W. Dillingham Co.

Continued From Last Week

CHAPTER XXII
. . . The Acid Test

Jack Kilmeny opened his eyes to find himself in darkness utter and complete except for a pinpoint of light gleaming from far above. His head was whirling and throbbing painfully. Something warm and moist dropped into his eyes, and when he put up his hand to investigate the cause he knew it must be blood from a wound.

Faintly the sound of voices and of harsh laughter drifted down to him. Presently this died away. The stillness was almost uncanny.

"Something laid me out, I reckon. Must have been a bad whack." His finger found a ridge above the temple which had been plowed through the thick curly hair. "Looks as though a glancing bullet hit me. Golden luck it didn't finish the job."

He moved. A sharp pain shot through his lower right leg. Trying to rise, he slipped down at once from a badly sprained ankle. Every muscle in his body ached, as if he had been jarred by a hard fall.

"Better have a look around first," he told himself.

Groping in his pocket, he found a match case and struck a light. What he saw made him shudder. From the ledge upon which he lay fell away a gulf, the bottom of which could be only guessed. His eyes, becoming accustomed to the darkness, made out that he was in some sort of shaft, thirty feet or more below the surface. Rotten from age, the timberings had slipped and become jammed. Upon some of these he was resting. The sprained ankle, by preventing him from moving, had saved him from plunging down the well.

He held out a silver dollar and dropped it. From the time the coin took to strike Jack judged he was a hundred feet from the bottom.

The flare of a second match showed him a wall ladder leading down, but unfortunately it did not extend above him except in rotten fragments. What had happened he could guess. Supposing him to be dead his enemies had dropped the body down this deserted shaft. Not for a moment did he doubt who they were. The voices had been unmistakably Cornish, and even without that evidence he would have guessed Peale and his partner as the guilty ones.

Since he could not go up he went down, moving warily so as not to jar loose the timbers upon which he lay. Every rung of the ladder he tested with great care before he put his weight upon it. Each step of the journey down sent a throb of pain from the ricked ankle, even though he rested his weight on his hands while he lowered himself. From the last rung—it was by actual count the one hundred forty-third—he stepped to the ground.

Another match showed him a drift running from the foot of the shaft. Along this he dragged himself slowly, uncertain of direction but determined to find out what possibility of escape offered. For two hundred yards the tunnel led forward and brought him up sharply at an impasse. A cave-in blocked farther advance.

"Check," Jack told himself aloud grimly.

He knew now that his situation was a very serious one, for he had been flung alive into a grave that offered only a slight prospect of escape. He was without food, effectually cut off from the surface of the earth, and none but those who had assaulted him knew that he was buried.

The alternatives that lay before him were plain. He might climb the ladder again to the timber ledge and keep calling for help, or he might attempt to dig a way over the cave-in with his hands and has pocket-knife, trusting that the tunnel led to another shaft. The former was a chance pure and simple, and a slenderd one at that. It was not likely that anybody would pass the mouth of a deserted shaft far up in the hills at this season of the year. But it was quite within the probabilities that the tunnel led to some of the workings of a live property. Many miles of underground drifts were connected by intercepting stopes of adjoining mines. If he could force a way through the cave-in there might be safety beyond. To go moling into such a place without timbering would be a dangerous business, but the crisis was one that justified any risk.

He took stock of his assets. Fortunately he had bought at a lunch counter a ham sandwich to stay his appetite during the night trip. This was still in his pocket, badly mashed but still edible. Five cigars were in the case he carried and upon his person all told he found eleven matches. A little trickle of water ran through the tunnel and gave assurance that he would not die of thirst. His pocket-knife was a serviceable one and he had plenty of physical strength.

Jack decided that he would eat half of the sandwich that day and reserve the rest for the second one. His cigars were precious luxuries to be indulged in once every twenty-four hours after he had knocked off work.

He attacked the cave-in with the cool energy that characterized him. Out of a piece of board he fashioned a kind of shovel with his knife. Bits of broken timbering lay at the foot of the shaft. These he dragged into the tunnel for fuel to feed a small fire which he built to give light for the work. All through the night and till noon the following day he dug among the fallen rocks and dirt, cleaning this debris away after he had located it with his bare hands.

The impact of the fall when he had been thrown down the shaft had jarred him greatly. With the slightest movement of the body his back and shoulders ached, sending shoots of pain in protest to his brain. The sprained ankle he had bound tightly in a wet handkerchief, but every time his weight rested on that leg he had to grit his teeth. But it was not in him to quit. He stuck to his job till he had done the shift set himself.

At noon he crawled back to the foot of the shaft. He was fagged to exhaustion. For half an hour he lay stretched on his back with every muscle relaxed.

Presently he cut from his coat the pocket that contained the sandwich and divided the mash of ham and bread into two parts. One of these he ate. The other he returned to the coat.

Favoring his ricked ankle as best he could, Jack climbed the wall ladder to the ledge upon which he had found himself lying the previous night. Five minutes' examination of the walls showed him that there was no chance to reach the top of the shaft unaided. He tested the jammed timbers to make sure they were secure before he put his weight upon them. During the next six hours he called aloud every few minutes to attract the attention of anyone who might chance to be passing near.

Toward evening he treated himself to his first cigar, making the most of the comfort that it gave him. When the stub grew short he held it on the small blade of his knife so as not to miss a puff. What was left he wrapped in a pocket handkerchief for later use.

As the stars began to come out in the little patch of blue sky he could see just above his prison Jack lowered himself again to the foot of the shaft. He lay down a second time and within five minutes had fallen into a deep sleep.

About midnight he awakened and was aware at once of a revenous hunger. He was still resolute to win a way out, though the knowledge pressed on him that his chances were slender at the best. Till morning he worked without a moment's rest. The fever in his ankle and the pain of the sprain had increased, but he could not afford to pay any attention to them. Blood from his scarred, torn hands ran down his wrists. Every muscle in his abused body ached. Still he stabbed with his knife into the earth that filled the tunnel and still he pulled great rocks back with his shovel. All his life he had fought for his own hand. He would not let himself believe fate had played so scurvy a trick as to lock him alive into a tomb closed so tightly that he could not pry a way out.

When his watch told him it was eight o'clock he staggered to the shaft again and lay down on his back to rest. Before climbing to the platform above he finished his sandwich. He was very hungry and could have eaten enough for two men had he been given the opportunity. Again for hours he called every few minutes at the top of his voice.

In his vest pocket were a pencil and a notebook used for keeping the accounts of the highgraders with whom he did business. To pass the time he set down the story of the crime which had brought him here and his efforts to free himself.

After darkness fell he let himself down to the foot of the shaft and slept. Either from hunger or from fever in his ankle he slept brokenly. He was conscious of a little delirium in his waking spells, but the coming of midnight found him master of himself, though a trifle light-headed.

It was impossible to work as steadily as he had during the two previous nights. Hunger and pain and toil were doing their best to wear out his strength. His limbs moved laggardly. Once he fell asleep in the midst of his labor. He dreamed of Moya, and after he awakened—as he presently did with a start—she seemed so near that it would scarce have surprised him if in the darkness his hands had come in contact with the soft flesh of her vivid face. Nor did it strike him as at all odd that it was Moya and not Joyce who was visiting him when he was in prison. Sometimes she came to him as the little girl of the Victorian, but more often the face he saw was the mocking one of the young woman, in which gayety overran the tender sadness of the big, dusky eyes beneath which tiny freckles had been sprinkled. More than once he clearly heard her whisper courage to him.

Next day the notes in his diary were more fragmentary.

"Broke my rule and smoked two cigars today. Just finished my fourth. Leaves one more. I drink a great deal. It helps me to forget I'm hungry. Find a cigar goes farther if I smoke it in sections. I chew the stubs while I'm working.

"Have tunneled in about seventeen feet. No sign that I'm near the end of the cave-in. There's a lot of hell in being buried alive.

"Think I'm losing my voice from shouting so much when I'm in the shaft. Gave it up today and let little Moya call for me. She's a trump. Wish she'd stay here all tne time and not keep coming and going."

The jottings on the fourth day show the increase of the delirium. Sometimes his mind appears to be quite clear, then it wanders to queer fancies.

"Last cigar gone. Got sick from eating the stub. Violent retching. Kept falling asleep while working. Twenty-nine feet done — surely reach the end tomorrow. . . . Another cave-in just after I crawled out from my tunnel. All my work wiped out. Moya, the little devil, laughed and said it served a highgrader right. . . .

"Have telegraphed for help. Can't manage alone. Couldn't make it up the shaft and had to give up the climb. Ordered a big breakfast at the Silver Dollar—steak and mushrooms and hot cakes. The telegraph wires run through pipe along floor of tunnel. Why don't the operator stay on his job? I tap my signals and get no answer."

He began to talk to himself in a rambling sort of way. Sometimes he would try to justify himself for highgrading in jerky half-coherent phrases, sometimes he argued with Peale that he had better let him out. But even in his delirious condition he stuck to his work in the tunnel, though he was scarce able to drag himself about.

As the sickness grew on him, the light-headed intervals became more frequent. In one of these it occurred to him that he had struck high grade ore and he filled his pockets with samples taken from the cave-in. He spent a good deal of time explaining to Moya patiently over and over again that the business of highgrading was justified by the conditions under which the miners lived. There was no sequence to his thoughts. They came in flashes without logical connection. It became, for instance, a firm obsession that the pipe running through the tunnel was a telegraph wire by means of which he could communicate with the outside world if the operator would only stay on duty. But his interest in the matter was intermittent.

It is suggestive of his condition that when Moya's answer came to his seven taps he took it quite as a matter of course.

"The son of a Greaser is back on the job at last," he said aloud without the least excitement. "Now, I'll get that breakfast I ordered."

He crawled back to the foot of the shaft in a childish, absurd confidence that the food he craved would soon be sent down to him. While he waited, Jack fell into light sleep where he lost himself in fancies that voiced themselves in incoherent snatches of talk.

CHAPTER XXIII
Captain Kilmeny Retires

A voice calling his name from the top of the shaft brought Jack Kilmeny back to consciousness. He answered.

A shout of joy boomed down to him in Colter's heavy bass. He could hear, too, the sweet troubled tones of a woman.

"Hurry, please, hurry. . . . Thank God, we're in time."

"Got that breakfast with you, little neighbor," Jack called up weakly. He did not need to be told that Moya Dwight was above, and, since she was there, of course she had brought him the breakfast that he had ordered from the Silver Dollar.

"Get back into the tunnel, Jack," Colter presently shouted.

"What for?"

"We're lowering someone to you. The timberings are rotten and they might fall on you. Get back."

"All right."

Five minutes later the rescuer reached the foot of the shaft. He stood for a moment with a miner's lamp lifted above his head and peered into the gloom.

"Where away, Jack?"

The man was Ned Kilmeny. He and Lord Farquhar had returned to the hotel just after dinner. The captain had insisted—all the more because there was some danger in it—that he should be the man lowered to the aid of his cousin.

"Bring that breakfast?" Jack snapped, testity.

"Yes, old man. It's waiting up above. Brought some soup down with me."

"I ordered it two hours ago. What's been keeping you? I'm going to complain of the service."

The captain saw at once that Jack was light-headed and he humored him.

"Yes, I would. Now drink this soup."

The imprisoned man drained the bucket to the last drop.

Ned loosened the rope from his own body and fastened it about that of his cousin. He gave the signal and Jack was hauled very carefully to the surface in such a way as not to collide with the jammed timbers near the top. Colter and Bleyer lifted the highgrader over the edge of the well, where he collapsed at once into the arms of his friend.

Moya, a flask in her hand, stooped over the sick man where he lay on the grass. Her fine face was full of poignant sympathy.

Kilmeny's mind was quite clear now. The man was gaunt as a famished wolf. Bitten deep into his face were the lines that showed how closely he had shaved death. But in his eye was the gay inextinguishable gleam of the thoroughbred.

"Ain't I the quitter, Miss Dwight? Keeling over just like a sick baby."

The young woman choked over her answer. "You mustn't talk yet. Drink this, please."

He drank, and later he ate sparingly of the food she had hastily gathered from the dinner table and brought with her. In jerky little sentences he sketched his adventure, mingling fiction with fact as the fever grew on him again.

Bleyer, himself a game man, could not withhold his admiration after he had heard Captain Kilmeny's story of what he had found below. The two, with Moya, were riding behind the wagon in which the rescued man lay.

"Think of the pluck of the fellow—boring away at that cave-in when any minute a million tons of rock and dirt might tumble down and crush the life out of him. That's a big enough thing. But add to it his game leg and his wound and starvation on top of that. I'll give it to him for the gamest fellow that ever went down into a mine."

"That's not all," the captain added quietly. "He must have tunneled in about twenty-five feet when the roof caved in. Clean bowled out as he was, Jack tackled the job a second time."

Moya could not think of what had taken place without a film coming over her eyes and a sob choking her throat. A vagabond and worse he might be, but Jack Kilmeny held her love beyond recall. It was useless to remind herself that he was unworthy. None the less, she gloried in the splendid courage of the man. It flooded her veins joyously even while her heart was full of tender pity for his sufferings. Whatever else he might be, Jack Kilmeny was every inch a man. He had in him the dynamic spark that brought him smiling in his weakness from the presence of the tragedy that had almost engulfed him.

There was a little discussion between Colter and Captain Kilmeny as to which of them should take care of the invalid. The captain urged that he would get better care at the hotel, where Lady Farquhar and India could look after him. Colter referred the matter to Jack.

"I'm not going to burden Lady Farquhar or India. Colter can look out for me," the sick man said.

"It's no trouble. India won't be satisfied unless you come to the hotel," Moya said in a low voice.

He looked at her, was about to decline, and changed his mind. The appeal in her eyes was too potent."

"I'm in the hands of my friends. Settle it any way you like, Miss Dwight. Do whatever you want with me, except put me back in that hell."

After a doctor had seen Jack and taken care of his ankle, after the trained inurse had arrived and been put in charge of the sick room, Captain Kilmeny made a report to Moya and his sister.

"He's gone to sleep already. The doctor says he'll probably be as well as ever in a week, thanks to you, Moya."

"Thanks to you, Ned," she amended.

"He sent to you this record of how he spent his time down there—said it might amuse you."

The Captain looked straight at her as he spoke.

"I'll read it."

"Do. You'll find something on the last page that will interest you. Now, I'm going to say good-night. It's time little girls were in bed."

He kissed his sister and Moya, rather to the surprise of the latter, for Captain Kilmeny never insisted upon the rights of a lover. There was something on his face she did not quite understand. It was as if he were saying goodby instead of good-night.

She understood it presently. Ned had written a note and pinned it to the last page of the little book. She read it twice, and then again in tears. It told her that the soldier had read truly the secret her anxiety had flaunted in the face of her friends.

"It's no go, dear girl. You've done your best, but you don't love me. You never will. Afraid there's no way left but for me to release you. So you're fre again, little sweetheart.

"I know you won't misunderstand. Never in my life have I cared for you so much as I do tonight. But caring isn't enough. I've had my chance and couldn't win out. May you have good hunting wherever you go."

The note was signed "Ned."

Her betrothed had played the game like the gentleman he was to a losing finish. She knew he would not whimper or complain, that he would meet her tomorrow cheerfully and easily, hiding even from her the wound in his heart. He was a better man than his cousin. She could not deny to herself that his gallantry had a finer edge. His sense of right was better developed and his courage quite as steady. Ned Kilmeny had won his V. C. before he was twenty-five. He had carried to a successful issue one of the most delicate diplomatic missions of recent years. Everybody conceded that he had a future. If Jack had never appeared on her horizon she would have married Ned and been to him a loving wife. But the harum-scarum cousin had made this impossible.

Why? Why had her roving heart gone out to this attractive scamp who did not want her love or care for it? She did not know. The thing was as unexplainable as it was inescapable. All the training of her life had shaped her to other ends. Lady Farquhar would explain it as a glamour cast by a foolish girl's fancy. But Moya knew the tide of feeling which raced through her was born not of fancy but of true romance.

CAPTER XXIV
Two in a Bucket

Jack heard the story of his rescue from India. He surprised her alone in the breakfast room by hobbling in one morning after the rest had gone.

She popped a question directly at him. "Did the doctor say you could get up?"

"Didn't ask him," he answered with a laugh, and dropped into a seat across the table.

Shaven and dressed in a clean freshly pressed suit, he looked a different man from the haggard grimy vagabond Captain Kilmeny had brought back with him three days earlier. The eyes were still rather sunken and the face a bit drawn, but other wise he was his very competent and debonair self. His "Good mornin', India," was as cheery and matter of fact as if those fine days of horror had never existed.

"Don't believe it will hurt you." Her bright eyes were warm in their approval of him. "You look a lot fitter than you did even yesterday. It's awfully jolly to see you around again, Cousin Jack."

"I'm enjoying it myself," he conceded. "Anything of importance in that covered dish over there?"

"Tell me all about it," she ordered, handing him the bacon. Then, with a shudder, she added: "Must have been rather awful down there."

"Bad enough," he admitted lightly.

"Tell me." She leaned forward, chin in hand.

"What's the use? Those fellows put me down. Your brother took me up. That's all."

"It isn't all. Ned says it is perfectly marvelous the way you dug that tunnel and escaped from being crushed, and then dug it again after it had caved."

"Couldn't lie down and quit, could I? A man in the hole I was can't pick and choose." He smiled lazily at her and took a muffin from a plate handed him by the waiter. "My turn to ask questions. I want the full story of how you guessed I was in the west shaft of the Golden Nugget."

"Haven't you heard? It was Moya guessed it—from the tapping on the pipe, you know."

"So I've been told. Now let's have the particulars." His eyes went arrow-straight into hers and rested there.

India told him. She knew that Ned would make a safer husband for Moya than this forceful adventurer. It was quite likely to be on the cards that he cared nothing for her friend. Indeed, his desperate flirtation with Joyce indicated as much. Moreover, Moya would not marry a man whom she could not respect, one who made his living by dishonest practices. But in spite of all these objections Miss Kilmeny told her cousin how Moya had fought for his life against ridicule and unbelief, regardless of what any of them might think of her.

He made one comment when she had finished. "So I have to thank Moya Dwight for my life."

"Moya alone. They laughed at her, but she wouldn't give up. I never saw anybody so stubborn. There's something splendid in her. She didn't care what any of us thought. The one thing in her mind was that she was going to save you. So Mr. Bleyer had to get up from dinner and find out from the maps where that pipe went. He traced it to the old west shaft of the Golden Nugget."

"And what did you think?" he asked, watching her steadily.

"I admired her pluck tremendously."

"Did Verinder—and Bleyer—and Lady Farquhar?"

"How do I know what they thought?" flamed the girl. "If Mr. Verinder is cad enough——" She stopped, recalling certain obligations she was under to that gentleman.

"Why did she do it?"

She flashed a look of feminine scorn at him. "You'll have to ask Moya that—if you want to know."

He nodded his head slowly. "That's just what I'm going to do."

"You'll have more time to talk with her—now that Joyce is engaged and daren't flirt with you," his cousin suggested maliciously.

Though he tried to carry this off with a laugh, the color mounted to his face. "I've been several kinds of an idiot in my time."

"Don't you dare try any nonsense with Moya," her friend cried, a little fiercely.

"No," he agreed.

"She's not Joyce."

He had an answer for that. "I'd marry her tomorrow if she'd take me."

"You mean . . . ?"

"Yes. From the first day I met her again. And I didn't know it till I was down in that hell hole. Shall I tell you something?" He put his arms on the table and leaned toward her with shining eyes. "She was with me down there most of the time. Any time I stopped to listen I could hear her whisper courage in that low, sweet voice of hers."

"You know about her and Ned?"

"Yes."

"He's a better man than you are, Jack."

"Yes."

"But you won't let him have her."

"No, by God, not unless she loves him."

"She would have loved him if it hadn't been for you."

"You mean she loves me?"

"She won't marry you. She can't."

"Why not? Because I don't belong to her social set?"

"No. That would be reason enough for Joyce or me, but I don't think it would stop Moya."

"You mean—highgrading?"

"Yes."

Joyce interrupted further confidences by making her usual late appearance for breakfast. At sight of Kilmeny her eyes brightened. Life always became more interesting for her when a possible man was present. Instantly she came forward with a touch of reluctant eagerness that was very effective.

"I'm glad to see you up again—so glad, Mr. Kilmeny."

In the pretty breakfast gown which displayed her soft curves and the ripe roundness of throat and arm she made a picture wholly charming. If Jack was overpowered he gave no sign of it.

"Glad to meet you, Miss Seldon."

Her eyes rained sweet pity on him, a tenderness potent enough to disturb the serenity of any young man not in armor.

"We—we've been so worried about you."

He laughed, genially and without resentment. "Awfully good of you. Shall I ring for the waiter?"

India rose. "I'm going riding with Ned and Moya," she explained.

Alone with the Westerner, Joyce felt her blood begin to quicken.

"Are you quite . . . recovered?" she asked.

Their eyes met. In his there was a faint cynical smile of amusement.

"Quite."

She understood the double meaning in his words. Her lashes fell to the soft cheeks, then lifted again. "I thought perhaps there might be . . . that you might still be . . ."

He shook his head vigorously. "It was only a dream. I can laugh at it now—and at myself for taking it seriously."

To Be Continued

PUEBLO INDIANS DEFEND RITES

Government Rules Halt in Teaching Ancient Rituals to Tribe's Children.

The last stand of a vanishing race—a stand in defense of their historic religion—is being made by the Pueblo Indians of the Southwest.

In the vast stretches of desert land that have served as a home for their forefathers for ages, these Indians are engaged in a struggle against forces which would uproot their fundamental beliefs.

Indian Commissioner Burke has ordered them to discontinue the teaching of their religion to Indian children.

Want Freedom of Worship.

Deprived of instruction, the children would grow up in ignorance of the doctrines of their ancestors and would in time become thoroughly Christian, it is charged.

Facts in the case are being given the public by the Indian Defense Association of Northern and Southern California, which has organized a crusade to "secure for all Indians the right to land, to legal protection, health protection, modern education and religious liberty."

The backbone of the Pueblo protest is that their religion antedates practically all of those which the white man is trying to force on them today.

Dance Starts Crusade.

The picturesque snake dance, or secret dance, which government officials have declared is little less than debauchery, is one of the main reasons for the government ban, it is understood.

The Pueblos declare that all white scholars who have recorded the details of their ritual, particularly of the snake dance, see nothing harmful in its practice.

The grievances of the Indians are set forth in a remarkable document addressed to Commissioner Burke, which was signed by representatives of the 14 tribes.

"Your order," the document says, "demands that we immediately suspend the religious training of our children . . . . This religion is many thousands of years old among our people and is more important to each one of us than money, horses, land, or anything else in the world. It teaches us about God and the earth and about our duty to God, to the earth and to one another.

"The white people have a Bible which is printed. We have a 'bible' which is not printed, but is passed on by memory from the old to the young."

Rights Guaranteed.

The rights of the Pueblos were guaranteed by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, made with Mexico when the vast southwestern territory was ceded to the United States.

The Indians are relying for justice upon provisions of the treaty which declare in part that "inhabitants of the territory should be maintained in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property and secured in the free exercise of their religion, without restriction."

Fleas Rout Family; $10,600 Suit Filed

Fleas were responsible for a $10,000 damage suit in the civil court, May's Landing, near Atlantic City.

Samuel Stieffel of Philadelphia brought the action against Robert P. Davenport, setting forth that he had rented an apartment last summer and paid $600 for the season. With his wife, baby and sister, he came to the shore and took possession on July 2.

Immediately, he alleges, the entire family started to scratch, an army of fleas deploying into action, no matter what part of the apartment was used. The fleas were so numerous, charged Stieffel, that even the employment of poison gas by a professional exterminator, failed to kill them off.

Now he demands not only $10,000 for the pain and inconvenience suffered by his family, but also the return of the $600, because the family had to leave the premises.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

IF YOU don't want to spend long hours in sewing and fitting and still want a pleasing frock you might try the jiffy dress shown in No. 2121. It cuts all in one, save for the collar. Printed silks, plain and printed cottons, gingham and muslin are excellent materials for this design. For a warm weather "best" dress silk crepe used in No. 2122 is recommended. Rose colored voile dotted in green would make a pleasing effect. The dress is easy to make.

2122

No. 2122—Becoming Design—The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. In the medium size, 3¼ yards of 36 or 40-inch goods with 2½ yards of binding and 3¼ yards of ribbon is required. Price 15c.

2119

No. 2119—For Plump Woman—Becoming to the older woman and to her of plump proportions are the lines of this good-looking frock, the patterns for which cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. In the medium size, 4⅜ yards of 40-inch material with 1¼ yards of 36-inch contrasting is required. Price 15c.

2129

No. 2129—Easy to Make—If you want a pretty new frock, one that costs little and, furthermore, that won't require hours and no end of patience in the making—you've found what you're looking for here. The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price 15c.

2121

No. 2121—Jiffy Dress—The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 36 or 45-inch material with ¼ yard 36-inch contrasting and 4¼ yards of binding. Price 15c.

2128

No. 2128—Bloomer Dress—For tiny girls of 2, 4, 6 and 8 years, this piquant little bloomer frock was designed to enhance childish beauty. It's just the easiest garment to make—the dress cuts all in one piece and the bloomers in two. The pattern in the 2-year size takes 2¼ yards of material 40 inches wide. Price 15c.

No. 2125—Girls' Frock—Just [illegible] yards of 32 or 44-inch material with ¼ yard of 18-inch contrasting will make this frock for an 8-year-old girl. The pattern comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Price 15c.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

The metallurgical process that separates minerals by flotation was discovered about 1880 by Mrs. William Knight Everston, who studied mineralogy in an endeavor to aid in a mining venture of her husband.

MUTT AND JEFF — Presidential Candidate Jeff Must Be Sitting Pretty — By "BUD" FISHER

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Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" have been proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

STORM MAPPERS SACRIFICE LIVES

Disaster Writes Finis on Studies by Airmen of Cloud Behavior.

[illegible] Meisinger, federal [illegible] and Lieutenant James [illegible] pilot, whose mangled [illegible] balloon were [illegible] III, last week, [illegible] lives for the ad- [illegible] science, Scott field of- [illegible]

[illegible] flight of the army [illegible] starting from Scott field [illegible] to have been the ninth [illegible] series of weather ob- [illegible] which began March [illegible] Neely was the pilot [illegible] except the first trip. [illegible] had been friends for [illegible]

[illegible] were directed by [illegible] bureau at Washington [illegible] to have been the most [illegible] of their kind ever [illegible] The resulting data were [illegible] of great value in [illegible] particularly in [illegible] movements. The [illegible] of a free balloon to [illegible] and there drift with [illegible] wherever they [illegible]

[illegible] height reached on [illegible] was eight or ten [illegible] while the greatest air [illegible] was 675 miles. One [illegible] St. Thomas, Ont., [illegible] the balloonists [illegible] storms, but not until [illegible] they meet with [illegible]

[illegible] flights were planned [illegible] the number was re- [illegible] of insufficient time, [illegible] had intended to [illegible] Washington soon. He [illegible] to spend several [illegible] and analyzing the [illegible] any conclusions. [illegible] gained from the [illegible] is on file at Scott [illegible] be turned over to [illegible] officials.

DOCTOR DISCOVERS NEW RUPTURE REMEDY

A prominent Ohio [illegible] a wonderful [illegible] which is completely [illegible] the treatment of rup- [illegible] is totally differ- [illegible] other—no operation— [illegible] and nothing to "rub on." [illegible] without pain or [illegible] without losing an hour [illegible] almost immediately [illegible] is usually so rapid as [illegible] Anyone who is [illegible] obtain full information [illegible] remarkable discovery, [illegible] H. Scott, 569F, Scott [illegible] Ohio, who will send in- [illegible] in plain sealed [illegible]—Advertisement.

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SEND THE COUPON FOR FREE TREATMENT.

Genuine Gland Substance is fed to [illegible] glands both men and women— [illegible] Combined Treatment. [illegible] in Tablets, but also in [illegible] Suppositories that are [illegible] absorbed into the system.

Build Up Your Glands and You Build Strength and Endurance.

[illegible] Treatment is ab- [illegible] in every particular [illegible] it has ever before [illegible] medical science. [illegible] tried many other [illegible] treatment without [illegible] despaired of finding [illegible] then you are the [illegible] all others to whom [illegible] gladly send one of our [illegible] Treatments. [illegible] Method will positively [illegible] worn and wasted [illegible] It will increase vi- [illegible] physical and mental. It [illegible] strength, especially as [illegible] of the glands. It [illegible] your endurance and [illegible] liable to fatigue. It [illegible] your general health. [illegible] cause a marked [illegible] in your appearance. [illegible] will increase and you [illegible] surely gain in weight if [illegible] present in a "run-down" [illegible]

[illegible] especially recommended to [illegible] Prostatic troubles, Liver, [illegible] Bladder disorders and [illegible] both muscular and [illegible]

[illegible] instructions and suggestions [illegible] the Demonstration [illegible] will tell you about the [illegible] in much greater [illegible] is possible in a general [illegible]

[illegible] correspondence and all [illegible] by us come to you in [illegible] containers.

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[illegible] Laboratories, [illegible] Bldg., Market & [illegible] Streets, [illegible] 415F, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] send to me at once one of [illegible] Demonstration Treatments.

[illegible] the treatment for

[illegible] a cross before the one you [illegible]

[illegible] Enclose 10 cts. for postage and [illegible]

Name ....

Address ....

Town.............. State............

Tomboy Taylor Surprises Mother

FLAGRANT FLOUTING OF LAW IN OIL DEALS CHARGED BY PROBERS

Flagrant disregard of the law in negotiation of the Sinclair and Doheny oil leases was charged in a report to the senate prepared for the oil committee by its prosecutor, Senator Walsh of Montana.

The executive order by which President Harding transferred the oil reserves from the navy to the interior department was held to have been illegal.

The manner in which the leases were negotiated secretly by former Secretary Fall was described as in disregard of the statutes.

The leases themselves were declared "indefensibly wasteful" and based on a policy which congress alone had authority to determine.

Fall's Action Assailed.

Fall's acceptance of $100,000 from E. L. Doheny was characterized as "in the last degree represensible," although no opinion was expressed as to whether the payment was in fact a loan.

Shipment by Harry F. Sinclair of a consignment of blooded cattle to Fall's New Mexico ranch, and Sinclair's subsequent employment of Fall after he left the cabinet, were cited without comment.

Likewise, without comment, the report related how Sinclair expended $1,000,000 to clear Teapot Dome of conflicting claims, some of which, at least, were "shadowy."

Former Secretary Denby of the navy department and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt were exonerated from "any part whatever" in the negotiations leading up to the leases.

Speculation Is Unverified.

It was declared that the committee found "no facts of sufficient importance to report" in support of the rumor that public officers had speculated in stocks of the Sinclair and Doheny companies.

Similarly, the report said, "the evidence failed to establish the existence" of any conspiracy between oil operators and others at the Republican national convention in 1920 for exploitation of public resources.

Only passing reference was made to the conflicting statements by which it had been sought to connect Edward B. McLean with a $100,000 payment to Fall, and no opinion on that subject was expressed.

Recommendations Made.

The only recommendation contained in the report, aside from a reference to court proceedings now in progress, was contained in the following summary:

"Had the legislation enacted by congress been observed in its spirit in dealing with the reserves; had it not been wrested out of all reason to afford some appearance of justice for the force pursued further action for the law-making branch might not be necessary. In view of what has transpired it should be made plain:

"1—That no lease or other contract authorizing or providing for the extraction of oil or gas from the reserves should be entered into except upon competitive bids, for which proposals should be duly advertised.

"2—That no such lease or contract should be entered into for any purpose except to protect the reserves from drainage, and for such limited areas as should be drilled to that end, unless in the case of an emergency to be proclaimed by the President of the United Stats.

Authority Restricted.

"3—That every such lease or contract should be submitted to and approved by the comptroller general before taking effect.

"4—That the authority conferred by the act of June 4, 1920, to exchange is restricted to the exchange of crude oil or gas for fuel oil or other products or derivations of oil or gas."

Refunds on Income Tax Payments to Be Made as Soon as Possible

Official directions were issued last week by the treasury department covering the process the taxpayers should employ in determining how he should pay his taxes under the new revenue bill.

"If at the time you filed your federal income tax return you paid three-fourths of the amount of the tax reports, no further payments will be due, the treasury said.

"If at the time you filed your return you paid one-half of the amount of tax reported, no payment will be due until September 15.

"If at the time you filed your return, you paid only one-fourth of the amount of tax reported, you must pay on or before June 15, one-half of the amount paid by you when you filed your return.

"The main point to be borne in mind is that one-half of the tax due from you this year must have been paid on or before June 15.

"The usual notices have been issued by internal revenue collectors reminding income tax payers that the second installment of tax is due June 15. Of special interest to tax payers is the provision carried in the new revenue law to the effect that the tax of incomes received by individuals in the calender year 1923 will be reduced by 25 per cent. This means that every individual who is subject to income tax will be relieved of one-fourth of the tax liability which he reported on the return filed on or prior to March 15, or if the tax was paid in full that he will receive a refund of one-fourth of his payments.

Warning Is Issued.

"Taxpayers who paid only one-fourth of their tax in March, however, should not make the mistake of thinking they may take credit for the full 25 per cent reduction at once and not pay anything when the second installment comes due.

"The new law provides that the 25 per cent reduction shall be prorated over all four installments. For instance, if an individual reported a tax of $100 on his return he can consider that the new law has reduced his tax to $75. If he paid $25 or one-fourth of the amount reported when he filed his return then he must pay $12.50 on or before June 15. This amount, together with the $25 previously paid will make up one-half of the $75.

A special way for a taxpayer to arrive at the amount of his June payment is to remember that if his March payment was one-fourth of the amount shown on his return, his June payment will be just one-half of his March payment. The tax remaining unpaid after June 15 may be paid in equal installments on or before Sept. 15, and Dec. 15, respectively.

Through for Year.

"A considerable number of taxpayers who are accustomed to paying all their tax when they filed their returns, anticipated the 25 per cent reduction and this year paid only three-fourths of the amounts reported on their returns. This class of taxpayers will of course have nothing further to pay unless additional tax is disclosed when their returns are audited.

"There will, no doubt, be individuals who will desire to settle their tax accounts in full now that the 25 per cent reduction is a fact. The amount due in any instance where a taxpayer desires to pay in full will be the total amount of tax shown at the time of filing the return, less 25 per cent and less the amount paid at the time of filing the return.

No Payment Due.

"In view of the fact that tax notices were prepared prior to enactment of the law, a taxpayer who paid three-fourths of the tax, may receive a notice from the collector advising of the amount assessed, amount paid and the remaining balance, but in cases of this nature no further payment is due. The payment made in June, plus the amount already paid, must equal one-half of the total tax due, after taking the deduction of 25 per cent.

"Likewise the amount paid in September plus the amount previously paid must equal three-fourths of the total tax liability after the deduction of 25 per cent has been taken. The remainder of the tax liability will be payable on or before Dec. 15. In cases where taxpayers paid the full amount of tax shown on their returns, refunds will be made of one-fourth of the amounts. It will not be necessary for claims to be filed.

Baseball Memorial "Put Out" in House

Consideration of a senate joint resolution which would provide for the erection of a monument to symbolize the national game of baseball, was blocked in the house last week on objection of Representative Blanton, Democrat, Texas.

Dayton Hard Up, and Is Passing Hat

Public spirited citizens and civic organizations are whittling away at the $120,000 deficit in the Dayton, O., budget and have reduced the amount by more than $300, through a general free will offering.

Five hundred Boy Scouts gave one penny each and turned the 500 coppers over to the city manager.

The 192 members of the fire department contributed $1 each to the fund and members of the police department will do likewise.

It all started some weeks ago when one man sent a check for $1 and suggested that other persons do likewise and put the city on its feet financially.

HARVEST HANDS BEGIN JOURNEYS

Some Flivver, Others Ride Box Cars to Northern Grain Fields.

June is seeing the beginning of one of the greatest migrations known to American life—the annual northward movement of harvest hands toward the wheat belt.

The start is from Houston and other cities and towns of southwest Texas. Soon wheat cutting will be in full blast in the central portion of the state. Next it will be under way in north Texas.

In the past the big migration, involving more than 200,000 men and youths, has been mainly by "side-door pullman."

Old Order Passes.

But the old days are changed. The "jungle" by the right-of-way is passing into oblivion. All sorts of people still "make" the harvest; bank clerks not afraid of a strenuous vacation; office workers intent on hardening up; tramps, farmers, poets, hijackers, gamblers, "Wobblies" and concession men.

Instead of the box car, however, a large portion of the itinerants now make use of the automobile. The bank clerks have them, the farmers, hijackers and gamblers. The poets and tramps still walk, as they have in all ages of the world.

Some of the old timers will patronize the creek banks as stopping places again this year, resurrect the same old rusty tomato can and reveal the secrets of "mulligan" stew.

Oklahoma Harvest Early.

In the central grain growing regions of Oklahoma, wheat cutting usually falls between June 10 and June 15. In the upper Panhandle of Texas and in northern Oklanoma, it is a week to 10 days later.

In Texas most of the wheat is cut with a binder, shocked and left standing in the field until threshing time. In the Central West, however, the header is most generally used. The wheat stalks are not tall and the big machines clip the heads and pour them into a barge — a bin mounted on wagon trucks—and they are taken to some convenient point and stacked, after the manner of hay.

Many harvest hands follow the binders and headers into Canada. Others start shocking Texas wheat and later fall in with a thresher gang and work through the season with the latter.

Adventure Found.

An element of adventure is injected into the harvest in Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas through the annual invasion of the "Wobblies," or I. W. W. Usually they arrive from Chicago, commandeering freight trains and trying to get workers to strike for higher wages. Some communities organize against them and in several instances in the last few years bloody clashes have taken place between I. W. W. and their sympathizers and municipal authorities.

In Washington, Idaho and the provinces of Canada, the harvest hand may work until the snow brings threshing operations to a halt. It often happens that some farmers do not get their wheat into the granary before spring.

Wages paid harvest hands vary greatly, depending on the size of the crop, the abundance of labor and the weather. Usually a "stacker" with a barge outfit gets about $1 a day more than the other hands. There is art in building a wheat stack which will turn water and resist the high winds of the central plains.

Sneak Thieves Reap Harvest.

Sneak thieves and petty highwaymen reap a rich harvest of their own every summer. Sometimes the latter invade baseball parks or other camping places where workers are gathered and engage in wholesale "stickups." During wet weather, many of the harvest hands run out of funds and some are dependent upon charity.

One institution connected with the harvest in Texas has gone the way of other beautiful old customs. The owner of the field where the thresher was at work formerly spread a bounteous table for the hands. In most parts of Texas, they were neighbors of the host, "swapping work."

The advent of the automobile has destroyed this custom.

Further north, and in many cases in Texas, the threshing outfit has carried a "cook shack" for years. The workers line up at this place and accept whatever food fate and the cook have provided. Any insidious remarks concerning the quality or quantity of the "vittles" usually is a signal for a fight or a foot race.

MELLON DENIES MEANS' CHARGES

Story of Whisky Permits Traded for Party Funds Branded False.

Secretary Mellon has entered a formal denial of charges levelled against his conduct of the treasury department by Gaston B. Means in testimony before the senate Daugherty committee.

In a letter to the committee the secretary denied in detail Means' story about his investigation into a report that Mr. Mellon had agreed to issue whisky withdrawal permits to Rex Sheldon of New York in return for money to help make up the deficit of the Republican national committee.

The denial applied in part to a conversation on the subject which Means said took place between himself and former Under-Secretary Gilbert of the treasury, but as soon as the secretary's letter had been entered in the record Thomas W. Miller, the alien property custodian, was placed on the stand and testified that he himself had been present at such a conversation.

Colonel Miller said he brought Means and Gilbert together in his office.

"I can't say exactly what was discussed," he continued, "but it concerned Rex Sheldon. Means then was an agent of the department of justice."

The Latest Markets

Conflicting group price movements in the stock market last week terminated Friday when steels and rails joined oils and the industrial list in the decline.

Previously rails had been active and advancing on adjournment of congress and on buying attributed to consolidation prospects. Medium and low priced issues gave the best demonstration in the advance, the Eries, Southern Railway, Pere Marquette and Missouri Pacific preferred standing out as leaders. Rumors were rife regarding rail consolidations. On top of recent strength in Chesapeake & Ohio and Nickel Plate, Vansweringen lines, came the rumor that the Cleveland interests were picking up Pere Marquette with the idea of rounding out their already great system. Some attention also was paid to the old report, recently revived, that Erie would eventually land in the list of lines controlled by the noted Clevelanders. Whether these rumors were truth or fiction the fact still remains that the time is not far distant when announcements of rail consolidations of great importance to the country will be forthcoming. Failure of congress to act on major rail legislative proposals at this session is no guarantee that the carriers need not expect legislative attempts at the next. Steps toward hooking up of various lines may be pushed during the summer and fall previous to the convening of congress in December, with a view to shutting off some of the proposals for forced consolidations.

Strength in the utility group approached the fireworks stage earlier in the week, directing attention to this usually inactive section of the list. Here again there was talk of consolidations and mergers in connection with proposed super-power developments which are expected to figure in the next era of great industrial activity.

Two and one-half per cent call money tells but a part of the story as regards idle funds. The reserve system's loans to member banks fell off sharply. New York bankers were reported to have taken for their own account, not for public subscription, a $20,000,000 bit of railroad financing. Practically the entire list of government obligations in the bond market ruled at the highest levels of the year. Many issues less stable came under influence of surplus money and forged upward with rail liens prominent in this group. Time money eased Friday, two to three months accommodations commanding 3¾ to 4 per cent. Six months loans were available at 4 and 4¼ and prime commercial paper was discountable at 4¼ per cent.

In the grain market wheat showed sensitivity to whims of the weather. This is the season when traders often figure wheat should go down, due to the approaching harvest and accompanying hedge selling. However, a spirit of optimism continued to prevail regarding what this year, based on the fact that Winnipeg has climbed and Chicago declined to levels sufficiently equitable to justify belief that the domestic market is on a better export basis than at any time this crop year. Consequently, any breaks from these levels, it is felt, will only attract export demand and should not go far or last long. Few look for a rising market at once, due to seasonal influences, but on the other hand, drastic pre-harvest declines such as the trade has been accustomed to in recent years should not occur this year in view of the outlook for less wheat the world over.

While Canada has more wheat at this season than a year ago the strength in Winnipeg has been accompanied by a heavy export demand. One report said vessel room for wheat remaining in Canada had been engaged for July passage. More activity was reported at the gulf, although actual export sales were not large and disappointed some.

Despite continued strength Friday at Winnipeg the Chicago market lacked buying power. Pit traders took the selling side on prospects of rains over the northwest, where incidentally rains are needed badly. Dry weather and low temperatures have retarded the crop in the spring wheat belt.

Failure of all kinds of proposed farm relief legislation brought some selling by a politically minded clique which evidently had stocked up on wheat in the belief that the federal treasury would be thrown open to grafters bent on fixing a vote-getting price for the commodity. However, this selling was well absorbed on a scaledown and after it was over dyed-in-wool grain market followers felt the market was rid of a detrimental influence and henceforth would revert to its prime purpose of projecting supply and demand conditions into future price fluctuations.

Corn ruled steady to firm on continued rains over the belt, cold weather and a generally poor start for the crop. Bears on corn are not speaking out as loudly as a month and more ago when a heavy crop movement was expected to be in progress by this time. Reports of replanting and even of abandonment due to lateness of the season were heard throughout the week.

Strength in the cash markets influenced oats futures, unusual strength developing. Minneapolis reported 350,000 bushels decline in stocks within six days, leaving total stocks there at 650,000. Good demand ruled at other points.

Grain

Toledo—Wheat, cash, No. 2, red, $1.10@1.11. Corn, cash, No. 8, yellow, 83½@84½c; No. 3, yellow, 82½@83c. Oats, cash, No. 2, white, 54@55c; No. 3, white, 53@54c. Barley, cash, No. 2, 78c. Rye, cash, No. 2, 70c. Cloverseed, cash, $11.10; Oct., $12.12. Alsike, cash, $9.80; Aug., $10.30. Timothy, cash, $3.35; Sept., $3.75.

Chicago—Wheat, July, $1.04¾; Sept., $1.06⅛; Dec., $1.08½. Corn, July, 78⅜c; Sept., 78¼c; Dec., 71¼c. Oats, July, 46¼c; Sept., 40¾c; Dec., 42c. Rye, July, 68c; Sept., 69⅜c.

Produce

Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 43c; solid pack, 42c; nut margarine, 25½@26½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 22@23c; Michigan, 22@23c; Vermont, 32c; Longhorn, 23@23½c.

Eggs—Candled, 26c; selects, 31c.

Bacon—Fat, 11c; lean, 23c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 15c; 9 to 10 lbs., 14c; 11 to 12 lbs., 13c; 13 to 15 lbs., 12c. Hams—22c. Lard—11c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 28@30c; geese, 14@15c; turkeys, 25@28c; hens, 24@25c; light hens, 18@20c; Leghorn broilers, 30@32c; stags, 15@16c.

Hides—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 11½c; kip 10c; No. 2 kip, 8½c; cured hides, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; horse hides, $3.00.

Cleveland—Butter, extras in tub lots, 43½@44½c; extra firsts, 41½@43½c; firsts, 39½@40½c; packing stock, 25@28c; standard, 41½@43½c; prints 1c extra. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 27½c; extra firsts, 26½c; Ohio firsts, 25c; western firsts, 24c. Oleomargarine—Prices to retailers: Nut oleo, 24@25c; high grade, made of animal oil, 25@26c; lower grades, 20@21c. Cheese—Old York State, new, 22@23c; brick, 21@22c; fancy Swiss, 38@40c; limburger, 25@27c; imported, 45c. Poultry—Live heavy, fat fowls, 26@27c; Leghorn broilers, 1½ pounds up, 32@35c; chicken broilers, colored or heavy breed, 1½ pounds and up, 42@43c; spring ducks, 32c; old ducks, 32c; geese, 15@16c; stags, 15@16c; old roosters, 14c; Leghorn fowls, 23@24c. Potatoes — Michigan round whites, $2.85 per 150-pound sack; Petoskeys, $3.00 per 150-pound sack.

Chicago—Potatoes trifle easier on new stock, about steady on oil; receipts, old 40, new 133 cars; Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs, $2.50@2.60; few, $2.65; Alabama sacked Irish cobblers, $1.75; Louisiana sacked long whites, $2.00@2.25; North and South Carolina barrel cobblers, $4.25@5.75, according to quality. Butter, unchanged; creamery extras, 39½c; standards, 39c; extra firsts, 38@38½c; firsts, 36@37½c; seconds, 33@35½c. Eggs, higher; receipts, 42,906 cases; firsts, 24@24½c; ordinary firsts, 22½@23c; storage pack extras, 26¼c; firsts, 26c. Poultry, alive, higher; fowls, 22@24c; broilers, 30@38c; roosters, 14c.

New York—Butter, firm; receipts, 15,537; creamery higher than extras, 41@41½c; creamery extras (92 score), 40½c; do. firsts, (88 to 91 score), 38¼@40c. Eggs, firm; receipts, 20,408; fresh gathered extra firsts, regular packed, 27@27½c; do. storage packed, 28@28½c; fresh gathered firsts, regular packed, 25@26½c; do. storage packed, 26½@27½c; do. seconds and poorer, 24½@25c. Cheese, firm, receipts, 175,705; state, whole milk flats, fresh average run, 18@18¼c.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Cattle — Receipts, 1,300; slow, 15@25c lower; choice yearlings, $9.50@1025; fair to good, $8.25@8.50; choice handyweight butcher steers, $8.00@8.50; fair to good butcher steers, $8.00@8.25; choice heavy steers, $8.25@8.75; fair to good heavy and plain steers, $7.25@7.75; common and light butcher steers, $5.50@6.50; choice heifers, $7.25@8.00; fair to good heifers, $5.50@6.25; choice cows, $5.50@6.00; fair to good cows, $4.00@5.00; common cows, canners and cutters, $2.00@3.00; choice handyweight bulls, $5.50@6.25; choice heavy bulls, $5.00@5.25; common and bologna bulls, $4.00@4.75. Calves — Receipts, 1,200; steady; good to choice veal calves, $9.50@11.00; fair to good, $6.00@9.00. Sheep and lambs — Receipts, 1,000; slow; good to choice spring lambs, $15.00@16.00; fair to good, $10.00@14.00; mixed, $9.00@11.00; common, $5.50@6.50; good to choice ewes, $5.00@6.00; common, $2.00@3.00; good to choice sheep, $7.00@8.00. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; steady; mixed, $7.50@7.60; pigs and lights, $6.50; roughs, $6.25; stags, $4.50.

Chicago—(U. S. Department of Agriculture)—Hogs— Receipts, 54,000; desirable grades fully steady; spots strong; others very slow; big packers bidding 10c to 15c lower; bulk good and choice 250 to 325-pound butchers, $7.30@7.40; top, $7.50; bulk better grades, 160 to 225 pounds, $7.00@7.30; desirable 140 to 150-pound averages largely $6.50@6.90; packing sows, mostly $6.40@6.60; killing pigs, slow, steady; bulk good and choice strong weights, $6.00@6.25; heavy weight, $7.20@7.50; medium weight, $7.10@7.40; light weights, $6.70@7.30; light lights, $5.75@7.05; packing hogs, $6.50@6.70; packing hogs, rough, $6.40@6.50; slaughter pigs, $5.50@6.25. Cattle—Receipts, 18,000; most killing classes strong to 25c higher; better grades showing most advance; trade fairly active; shipping demand broad; early top matured steers, $11.35; several loads, $10.75@11.25; best long yearlings, $10.75 early; lighter kind, $10.65; bulk fed steers and yearlings, $8.25@10.50; fat cows of value to sell at $6.00 upward and beef heifers in comparable finish 25c higher; spots more; others and canners and cutters steady to strong; comparatively narrow demand for grassy cows selling at $4.00@5.25; bulk canners and cutters, $3.00@3.75; bulls strong to 10c up; bulk weighty sausage bulls, $5.00@5.15; some heavies, $5.25; vealers strong, $9.00@9.25; mostly for good and choice kinds to packers; stockers and feeders more active. Sheep — Receipts, 9,000; active; fat lambs fully 25c higher; sheep strong to 25c higher; desirable spring lambs, $16.25@16.50; few good to choice kinds, $16.75; some held higher; no range springers offered; good clipped lambs, $13.75 @ 14.25; good fat ewes, $5.50@5.75.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 2,300; choice active, common and in between grades slow; choice heavy grades butchers, yearlings and good cows, 15@25c higher; others slow; shipping steers, $9.00 @ 11.00; butchers, $8.00 @ 9.25; yearlings, $8.75@10.50; heifers, $6.25@8.25; fair to choice cows, $4.00@7.00; canners and cutters, $2.50@4.00; bulls, $3.25@6.00; stockers and feeders, $4.00@6.25; fresh cows and springers active and steady, $35.00@120.00. Calves—Receipts, 2,200; active; choice $1.00 higher, $11.00@11.10; fair to good, $9.75 @ 10.25; culls, 50c higher, $6.00 @ 9.50; heavy, $6.00@8.00; grassers, $3.00@5.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,600; active; pigs, 25c higher; others 10c higher; heavy mixed and yorkers, $7.75; light yorkers, $7.00@7.75; pigs, $7.00; roughs, $6.25@6.50; stags, $3.50@4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,200; active; spring lambs, $10.00@17.50; clipped lambs, 10c higher, $7.00@15.00; yearlings, $7.00@12.00; wethers, 25c higher, $8.00 @ 8.75; ewes, $3.00 @ 7.00; mixed sheep, $7.50@8.00.

Pittsburgh — Cattle — Receipts, 1,200; lower; steers, $10.25@10.60; heifers, $8.50@9.00; cows, $5.00@7.25. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; steady; heavies and heavy yorkers, $7.70@7.80; light yorkers, $6.75@7.00; pigs, $6.25@6.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,290; top sheep, $7.50; steady; top lambs, $14.00; lower. Calves—Receipts, 1,800; steady; top, $10.50.

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STOCK EXCHANGE CAT STAFF LOSES GROUND BEFORE RATS' DRIVE

The cat staff of the Consolidated Stock Exchange in New York is falling down on the job. Members, shaking their heads gravely at evidences of inefficiency, are thinking of employing ferrets.

For many years the Consolidated Stock exchange has boasted in addition to bulls and bears a cohort of cats. Indispensable to the well-being of certain properties, they long since became a permanent fixture.

The trouble began as restaurants multiplied in the neighborhood. When the work of the exchange is done and the pacing of many feet has ceased, mice and rats emerge from the subterranean realms to transact business of their own. Every night they chase across the flagstones and around the columns. Wrecked rolls of ticker tape and scattered bits of paper in the morning bear testimony to the night's activities. Sometimes they will run through a dozen rolls of ticker tape from the closing of the exchange until its opening next morning.

For a time the cat force did valiant service in coping with the evil, officials declare, and more than earned their pension. The cost of their support has been estimated at from $25 to $40 a year.

Always in winter, when the building is heated, the rats become bolder and more voracious. Their craving for ticker tape exceeds all bounds. Lately the cat staff has been unable to meet the situation; hence the impending hiring of a contigent of ferrets, properly chaperoned by professional exterminators.

Meantime the feline force of the Cotton exchange is threatened with unemployment. Until last spring they worked overtime, assaulting rats almost as large as themselves. But business has been dull since the Cotton exchange gave up its old quarters and became established on the 19th floor of its brand new building.

Living up every bit of their annual appropriation for food, the Cotton exchange's cats are scarcely earning a cent. But they have been maintained as a preventative measure, since it became known that messenger boys on the floor above are in the habit of bringing their lunch to work. Every morning from the depths of the warm furnace room one sleek animal with an arch of its back boards the elevator to report for duty. The other member of the force, it is whispered, shows up only at meal time.

CANADA'S ATTITUDE ON TURKISH TREATY IS VEXING BRITAIN

Canada's action in withholding ratification of the treaty of Lausanne is taken in London as complicating the great problem of constitutional relationships in the British empire and forecasting a complete change in the relationships between Great Britain and the dominions and between them and the outside world.

This is the opinion of those who have studied an important White paper just laid before parliament embodying part of the official correspondence with the Canadian government on the peace settlement with Turkey. The whole question will be raised at an early date in Westminster and cannot be avoided when parliament debates the vexatious question of a separate Irish diplomatic representation in Washington, now being held mysteriously in abeyance for reasons nobody will admit officially.

The Irish Free state is interested in anything affecting Canada's status of independence within the empire, as that serves as a model for its own status under the Anglo-Irish treaty. The Free State also has a right to pass upon all treaties negotiated by the empire, and in due time will consider the Lausanne pact.

There is not the slightest doubt but that the Free State, like Canada, will declare it is not bound by the Lausanne treaty at all. Thus the constitutional question raised by Canada's action will be magnified.

As a result of the World war the British dominions have been accorded a large measure of independence in virtually everything vitally concerning them. But until now identity of foreign policy has been one of the chief formal links uniting Britain and its dominions. It is regarded as more than likely that, inasmuch as Ireland will support Canada in withholding its assent from the Lausanne pact, Canada likewise will stand behind the Irish in their demands for separate diplomatic representation at Washington.

As some of the Canadian correspondence still has been withheld, it is impossible to know whether Canada was invited to send delegates to the Lausanne parley, how the proposition was worded or whether the dominion was left out in the cold. It will be remembered that Canada was accorded its own delegations to the conferences which negotiated the treaties of Versailles and Washington.

All these phases of the complicated problem will be aired as soon as the debate reaches parliament. Meanwhile, Downing Street is worried lest in the future its style may be cramped when it attempts to enunciate either imperial or international policies.

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470 AMERICAN WOMEN WON'T GET TO BOW TO KING THIS YEAR

Subtract 30 from 500.

If there was nothing to this problem but arithmetic it should be easy. But when it becomes a diplomatic problem, as it is in the present instance, it is more intricate.

The equation then becomes: 500 minus 30 equals 470 disappointed American women.

Stated more boldly, the elements of the problem are that 500 American women want to be presented at the Court of St. James during the 1924 season. Only 30 are going to be presented. The remaining 470 are out of luck.

Where diplomacy comes in is that it is the task of Frank B. Kellogg, United States ambassador in London, and his staff, to select the 300 It can't be done just by dropping 500 names in a hat and picking out 30 of them. No matter what happens the embassy is going to make 470 enemies.

The problem is a lot more difficult this year than in previous years. Last season the American embassy was allowed to present 40 American women at court. This year they have been notified by the court chamberlain that the list must be restricted to 30, exclusive of wives, sisters and sweethearts of diplomats, who have a special standing.

Diplomats never give interviews for publication. Therefore it must not be assumed that the American gentleman who is about to be quoted was angered about anything or that he spoke in an official capacity.

"It's disgusting," he ejaculated. "It seems like every woman in the United States who has any idea that she may come to Europe this summer thinks she ought to be presented at court. It's a nuisance."

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RUMOR CHINESE PACT MAY LIFT ASIA TO POWER

Tchitcherin Thinks Liberated People Will Rise Up and Grip Control of Entire Universe.

Far greater importance than the mere restoration of friendly relations and an agreement on the Chinese Eastern railroad is attributed in Moscow to the Russo-Chinese accord, so mysteriously reached in Peking recently.

Soviet Russia, China with its 500,000,000 population and new, powerful Asiatic nations yet to arise (presumably Mongolia, India and other Asiatic colonies) are seen as the future arbiters of Asia's fate.

Russo-Chinese friendship, declares the official newspaper Izvestia, will bring about Asia's liberation from the chains imposed on her by the western powers and the unfolding of the world's most powerful continent.

Lenine's Name Popular.

Foreign Minister Tchitcherin, in an article in the Pravda, declares the peoples of the Soviet republics and China are destined to go hand in hand down the path of mutual assistance, China's teeming masses having awakened not only to their own great mission, but to the name of Lenine, which is popular in China. This liberation of the eastern peoples by their adoption of new courses in foreign policy, furnishes one reason, says Tchitcherin, why the Chinese government disregarded American protests and signed the agreement with Karakhan.

Great commercial possibilities for Russia also are seen in the agreement, though proposed arrangements to conquer the Chinese, Siamese and other markets will have to wait until Russian costs of production are reduced to a competitive basis.

The agreement also is regarded as a defeat for the United States, whose representations against the Chinese eastern agreement caused indignation in Moscow. Tchitcherin refers to "the unceremonious, rude, cynical step of American diplomacy" as promoting rather than hampering the agreement. Izvestia says that American intervention went to unbelievable limits of roughness and cynicism, but only helped to line up Chinese public opinion for the agreement.

Japan Is Listening.

Another reason for China's defiance of American representations, says the Izvestia, was the prospect of a Russo-Japanese agreement, because China could not afford to wait until Russia and Japan reached an accord.

The latter negotiations are progressing satisfactorily, despite difficulties over the Japanese evacuation of Northern Saghalin, where something apparently is going on under cover in regard to the oil regions where the Sinclair corporation has a Russian concession.

The Japanese have accepted evacuation in principle, but apparently they are trying to obtain a period of grace for the evacuation. The assistant chief of the Japanese general staff, Takefuti, is quoted in Russian dispatches as maintaining that unless the troops can be moved within two months, they must be left at Saghalin for another year for climatic reasons.

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Japanese Crab Blooms

One of the interesting shrubs on the Michigan Agricltural college campus this spring is the flowering Japanese crab apple. The crab, which is a shrub and not a tree like its American cousin, differs widely from the known specimens. It will grow singly if planted that way and flourishes in a large clump or hedge. Its bark is smooth with a slightly yellowish tinge. The flower is small, of a brilliant pink color and in the most unusual contrast to the American crab it is actually without odor.

HEARING RESTORED OFTEN IN 24 HOURS

Amazing Results Secured in One Day by Use of Virex Formerly Known as Rattle Snake Oil.

Deafness and Head Noises need not be dreaded any longer since the discovery of a widely known physician. Now it is possible for some of the most obstinate cases of deafness to be relieved in a day's time by the application of a prescription formerly known as Rattle Snake Oil. This treatment is meeting with wide success all over the country.

Mr. D. Dey, a Nebraska resident, 67 years old, says, "I have used the treatment for only two weeks and my hearing is restored perfectly. The relief was almost instantaneous and now the head noises have disappeared. My catarrh, a case of many years standing, is improving wonderfully."

Mr. Ben Jackson, who lives in Indiana, says, "Before I used Virex I could hear nothing. After ten days I could hear my watch tick."

Angeline Johnson, a Mississippi resident, had been stone deaf for eighteen years. She says, "Virex has stopped my head noises and I can hear the train whistle 3½ miles away."

Roy Fisher, Iowa man, says, "I hadn't heard a watch tick for eleven years—now I can lay my watch on the table and hear it plainly."

Mr. W. A. Lumpkin of Oklahoma says, "After being deaf 38 years, I used your treatment only a few days and hear fairly well."

Mr. Anthony Chapman of Michigan says, "The terrible head noises have stopped entirely and my hearing is practically back to normal."

Deaf Baby Now Hears.

Mrs. Ola Valentine of Arkansas says, "My little boy, now 5 years old, had been deaf since about 4 months of age. Now he hears very well and is learning to talk."

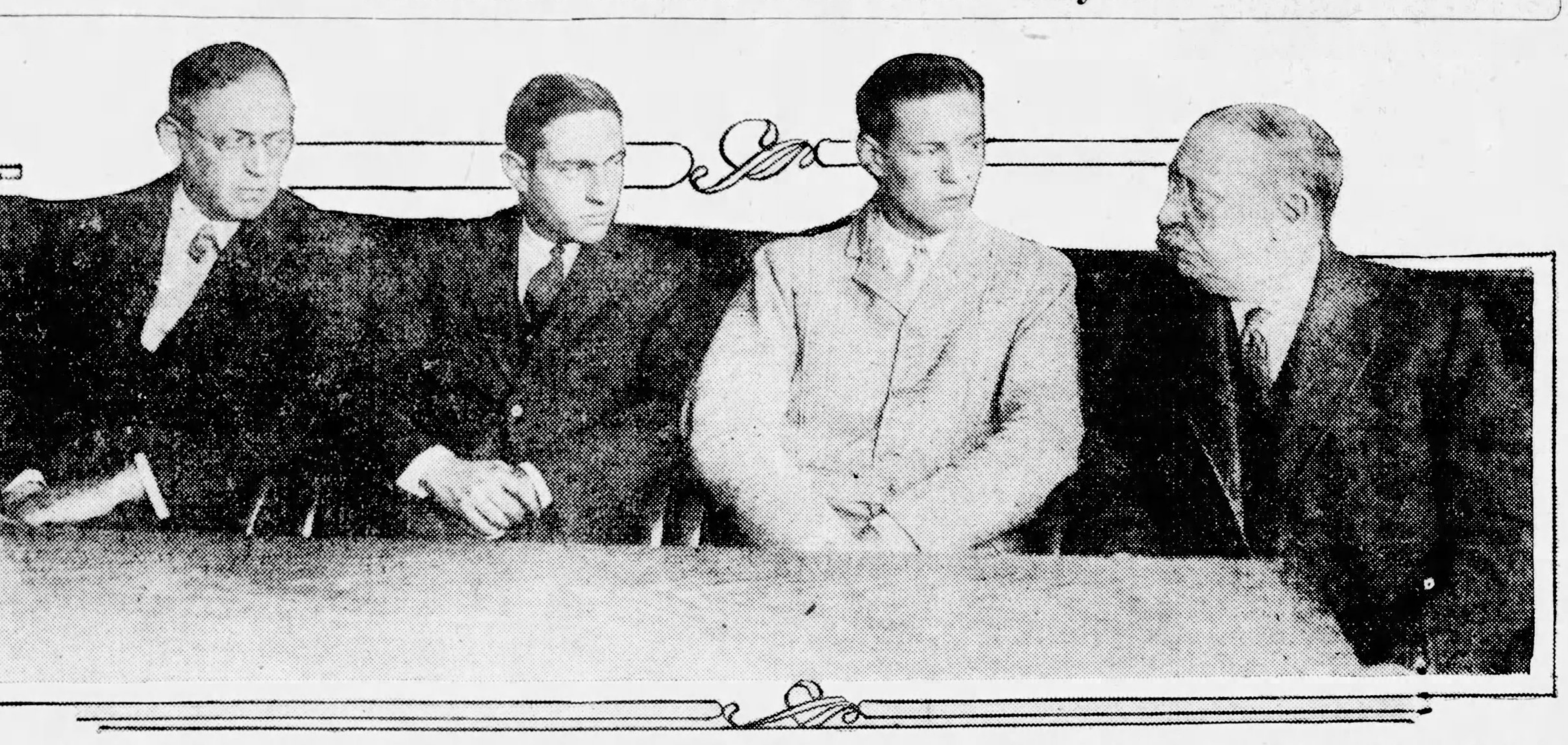
Mr. Mather Pelleys says, "My young son, deaf for years, has used Virex for only three days and he hears almost as well as ever before."

Such amazing reports come from all over this country and Canada. The prescription which is known as Virex, is easily used at home and seems to work like magic in its rapidity on people of all ages.

So confident are we that Virex will restore your hearing quickly, and to introduce this remarkable treatment to a million more sufferers, we will send a large $2.00 treatment for only $1.00 on ten days' free trial. If the results are not satisfactory the treatment costs nothing.

Send no money—just your name and address to the Dale Laboratories, 1642 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., and the treatment will be mailed at once. Use it according to the simple directions. If at the end of 10 days your hearing is not relieved, your head noises gone entirely, just send it back and your money will be refunded without question. This offer is fully guaranteed, so write today and give this wonderful compound a trial. —Advertisement.

Millionaire Fathers and Franks' Slayers



Nathan Leopold, Sr., (extreme left) and Jacob Loeb (extreme right), Chicago millionaires, accumulated fortunes during their lifetime estimated at $15,000,000. Now they are willing to spend it all—to give everything—in order to save their sons, Nathan Leopold, Jr., and Richard Loeb (each beside his father) from the gallows. The two youths, post-graduate students in the University of Chicago, confessed they murdered Robert Franks, another millionaire's son, "just for the excitement and study of death agonies."

TAX REVISION SEEMS UNLIKELY

Coolidge's Criticism of New Law Accepted by Congress.

Republican leaders in congress accepted President Coolidge's criticism of the tax bill in the statement he issued upon signing it as "expected," but gave little encouragement to the President's proposal for early revision.

Both Chairman Smoot of the senate finance committee and Chairman Green of the house ways and means committee said there was a slight prospect that tax revision would be taken up at the short session, which begins next December and ends March 4.

Not only would there not be time at that session, they believed, but the same membership which framed the new law still would be intact. Others argued that the new law represents the views of most of the members and was satisfactory to a majority of Republicans as well as Democrats. In its final form the measure passed the senate by a vote of 60 to 6 and the house 313 to 9.

Senator Smoot characterized President Coolidge's analysis of the bill as a "plain unvarnished statement of fact, lacking any touch of the political."

The statement is accepted as a declaration by the President of an election issue, and in this regard it is considered likely that if a Republican congress is elected and Mr. Coolidge returns to the White House he will call a special session of the new congress after March 4.

"PEGGY" JOYCE IS WED AGAIN

Fourth Husband, Swedish Count, "Tall, Smart, 30, and Not Rich."

"Peggy" Hopkins Joyce is married again.

This announcement was made by friends last week who said they had learned that Miss Joyce was married secretly in Atlantic City to Count Gustaf Morner, a Swedish nobleman. He is a tooth paste manufacturer.

The bride's fourth and latest husband is at present a resident of Highland Park, Chicago. Friends of the couple said the count persuaded Miss Joyce to change her decision never to wed again, which she made after her divorce from Stanley Joyce, Chicago millionaire.

The Countess Morner in her latest matrimonial venture upset her precedent of wedding only millionaires. Her new husband is a son of a famous Swedish author and statesman. He traces his ancestry through many centuries of Swedish nobility and has an ancestral pile in Stockholm, but is said to be only moderately wealthy.

"Peggy's" latest husband was described as tall, brown haired, clean shaven, smart looking, about 30 and not rich.

Since her divorce in 1921 from J. Stanley Joyce, wealthy Chicago lumber man, which netted her $80,000, jewelry valued at 10 times that sum, and various and sundry houses, automobiles and real estate, she has been reported engaged or married many times.

Among the various persons who were reported about to marry her were Henri Lettlier, Parisian publisher; Lou Tellegen, Jack Dempsey and Prince Lubermirsky.

PAY-AS-YOU-WED

Bride Loans to Prince

Prince Viggo of Denmark arrived on the Esthonia last week and with a $2 greenback borrowed from his fiancee, Miss Eleanor Margaret Green, New York city, purchased a license to marry her. The prince was accompanied by his father, Prince Valdemar. They were met at the Esthonia's pier in Brooklyn by Miss Green and Charles B. Alexander, former president of the National Democratic club.

All went well until City Clerk Cruise, ready to proffer the license, said "two dollars, please." Prince Viggo jingled a handful of Danish coins; Mr. Cruise shook his head; a royal blush overspread the princely countenance, while Miss Green drew a fresh $2 bill from her handbag and said: "Here it is."

The prince repaid the loan with a bit of yellow paper which he said was worth $2 in Copenhagen. His father gravely acquiesced in the transaction. His name, said the prince, was Christian Adolph George Viggo, he was a son of Prince Valdemar, grandson of King Christian of Denmark and Princess Marie of Orleans; his birthplace was France, his age 30, and his occupation "soldier."

Miss Green said she was 28, the daughter of the late Dr. James O. Green and that she lived with her mother at Ridgewood, Manor, N. J., and New York city. The couple announced they would be married this week at Calvary Episcopal church.

"American honeymoon?" asked reporters. "Of course," replied the prince.

"And Niagara Falls? All honeymooners go there," the questioners persisted.

"Then I suppose we'll go there, too," was the reply.

Prince Viggo and Miss Green met abroad a year ago and their engagement, at first opposed by her father, was announced when he came here last February to attend the wedding of his brother, Prince Erik, to Miss Lois Booth at Ottawa. Dr. Green, father of Miss Green, died since her engagement to Prince Viggo.

Franks Slayer Performs Feat in Finding and Filming Rare Bird

An epoch in American ornithology was marked 10 months ago by Nathan Leopold, Jr., the young graduate student at the University of Chicago, who is held with Richard Loeb, in connection with one of the strangest murders in Illinois criminal history.

In a world of every day affairs young Leopold's accomplishment passed unnoticed. To the professional bird scientist it came as one of the most important ornithological works in recent years.

Uncovers Nest.

Leopold's feat was the discovery and filming of a Kirtland or pine warbler, rarest of American warblers, rearing its young. The Kirtland warbler was known to nest only in Michigan, in the desolate jack pine plains of the northern counties. For years scientists have visited Montmorency, Alcona, Iosco and Alpena counties in a vain hope of discovering this bird as well as its nest. It was classed among the wild creatures now extinct or on the verge of extinction. Its shyness and secretive nest building habits made it most difficult to trace.

Fortune smiled on Leopold, a student of ornithology, who had on one other occasion seen the Kirtland warbler in its native environment. Ten months ago he uncovered its nest and found two fledgling warblers under the protective covering of a small jack pine's branches.

Leopold knew that the conservation department of Michigan had established its motion picture headquarters nearby. He hurried there and before nightfall a camera was indelibly recording the bird studies on celluloid.

Presents Paper.

One thousand feet of film were taken, not only of the bird and its nest, the fledglings and its habits, but of the parent birds who were enticed to feed from the hand of the young man who stands before the world as a confessed murderer. No fear or fright possessed the birds, according to those who witnessed the filming.

A few months later Leopold presented this film with a paper on the Kirtland warbler before the American Ornithological union in Boston.

SOVIET CREATES NEW CALENDAR

Day Divided Into 25 Hours of 57 Minutes; Sunday "Lenineday."

The All-Russian Federation of Labor has drafted a new calendar, putting all previous reforms in the shade and making the action of the Soviet government in dropping the old style Russian calendar and introducing new revolutionary holidays seem only half-way measures.

The new labor calendar divides the year into 12 months of 30 days each, six weeks of five days to every month, four working days and one holiday in each week. The extra five days of each year are grouped into a special holiday week at the end of the year.

The federation also proposes a new division of the day into 25 hours of 57 minutes each, and proposes a nine-hour working day. Thus the working day, while extended 33 minutes, would be more than made up for by the holiday every fifth day.

Another change, already introduced in the Caucasus, is to rename Sunday Lenineday, a change which probably will be incorporated in the new federation calendar.

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American Legion Starts Memorial

John R. Quinn, national commander of the American Legion, turned the first shovelful of earth for the first unit of the Indiana World war memorial in Indianapolis, when the national headquarters building for the American Legion was started. Plans for the completion of the structure by May 15, 1925, at a cost of $535,000. The entire memorial plaza will cost about $10,000,000 and will cover four blocks. State, city and legion officials participated in the ground breaking ceremonies.

Jersey Woman, 38, Is Mother of 24

The record for motherhood for a woman of her age is held by Mrs. Michael Comerfort, wife of a farmer of Keyport, N. J., according to physicians. Mrs. Comerfort is 38 years old and has had 24 children. Triplets have just been born to her, the second set within five years. Four years ago twins were born, and at other times twins came to the young mother. Only 10 of the children are now alive, including one of the latest triplets.

BONUS FORMS MADE PUBLIC

Fifteen Million Blanks to Be Distributed; Space for Finger Prints.

Application forms on which World war veterans are to apply for adjusted compensation were made public last week by Major General Davis, Adjutant general of the army and in personal charge of the war department special unit created to handle the bonus and forward approved applications to the veterans' bureau for payment or the issue of insurance certificates.

More than 15,000,000 copies of the applications have been printed and will be distributed over the country, to be made available simultaneously through government and other agencies.

An unusual feature of the blank is the fact that it carries a place for finger prints. This was added as a matter of easy identification and to protect and assist veterans in identifying themselves in the future without the necessity of having comrades who served with them testifying as to their identity.

Where a veteran has lost or mislaid his discharge certificate, General Davis pointed out, he is permitted to fill out the blank from memory as to the dates of service required, "or to the best of his knowledge and belief."

The blanks are four-page affairs accompanied by a printed instruction sheet which gives in detail what information is desired. That includes the full name of the veteran, his serial or service number, date of birth, date of original entry into the service, whether in army, navy, marine corps or coast guard, rank and date of separation from the service. Spaces are provided to record organizations with or vessels on which applicants served, with the dates of such service and for overseas men, entries as to dates of sailing for France and return, together with port of departure and of return.

PLANE CRUSHES BOY IN FIELD

Pilot, Too, Dies in Mishap After Collision in Midair in Texas.

Lieutenant Stewart L. Thompson, student pilot at Kelly field, and Jose Maria Ramos, 11-year-old Mexican boy chopping cotton in a field, were killed near San Antonio, Texas, when two airplanes collided 1,300 feet in the air and crashed to earth.

Lieutenant W. W. White, piloting one of the planes, leaped to safety with a parachute. The Mexican boy, paralyzed by fear, was unable to move from under the falling planes and was crushed beneath the wreckage.

Three ships were flying in formation. They were about two miles and a half north of Kelly field. Ship No. 2 and ship No. 3 in the formation started to change places.

The ships, flying at the rate of 100 miles an hour, crashed into each other tearing wings and struts asunder.

Hanging together, they both began to fall. The leading pilot, seeing the tragedy taking place behind him was helpless, but he circled around the falling ships.

Lieutenant White, realizing that death was near unless he escaped, climbed from the fuselage. When the air was clear below him, he leaped far out from the ship. His body fell much more rapidly than the tangled ships and when he was clear from the falling wrecks, he let the silk parachute go and maneuvered it to keep out of the way.

COLD, MATTER-OF-FACT PLOT IS REVEALED IN SLAYERS' CONFESSION

The confession of the Franks murderers as presented to the grand jury and made public by Robert E. Crowe, state's attorney, follows:

"We planned as long as last November, I guess. The process of getting the money was the most difficult problem. We had several different plans and all were good for one reason or another. Finally, we hit on the one to throw the money from a moving train after we had the given point marked.

"The next problem was the system of notification. We had a plan of a number of relays. The thing was to tell the man that his son was kidnaped and being held for ransom.

"He was to secure $10,000 in denominations as follows: $8,000 in $50 bills and $2,000 in $20 bills. We were to get old bills so the numbers would not be in sequence. The money was to be put in a cigar box and wrapped with white paper and taped, and the ends were to be sealed with sealing wax. The reason for this was to give the impression that it was to be delivered personally to a messenger of a certain executive of the plans. He was then to receive a telephone call instructing him to go to a refuse box and there he was to get a note instructing him to proceed to a drug store and to wait near the phone booth. The store was to be near the Illinois Central tracks and he was to be given only time to rush out to the depot and board a through train and not have time to notify detectives or police where he was going. In the train he was to proceed to the rear of the car where the telegraph blanks were kept and there he was to be instructed to go to the back platform and face east until he came to a large brick factory that had a water tower on it with the white inscription, Champion. He was to count two or three and then throw the box as far east as he could.

Victim, Next Problem.

"The next problem was to get the victim and we were undecided until that day. Then we decided to take the most likely looking subject who came our way. It just happened to be Robert Franks. Richard was acquainted with him and he called him over and introduced him to me and then he asked Robert to go for a ride."

The boy demurred, Leopold's confession said, and Loeb told him he wanted to show him a tennis racquet, upon which Robert got in the car.

"I got in the car then, stepped on the gas and we proceeded. As we turned around the corner Richard put one hand over his mouth and beat him on the head. He did not succumb as rapidly as we expected and Richard pulled him to the back seat and forced a club or gag into his mouth. I guess he was instantly suffocated.

"The body was covered with an automobile robe which we brought along for the purpose. We drove around up and down on the road and then proceeded on the path toward Hegeswisch. We had previously removed the shoes, stockings and trousers. We left the shoes at the side of the road in the grass. When we reached our destination, we put the body down on the grass and removed the rest of the clothes and poured acid on the face of the boy to make identification more difficult. We put the body in the drain pipe and pushed it in as far as we could. We gathered up the clothes and placed them in the robe and apparently at this point the glasses fell from my pocket.

Sock Is Lost.

"We carried the robe with the clothes to the automobile, which was about 300 yards distant, and the sock must have dropped from the bundle."

After describing the route they took back to the city, Leopold said:

"I called the Franks home. I told Mrs. Franks that I was George Johnson and that her son had been kidnaped and was safe and that instructions would follow. In passing Fifty-fifth street, we mailed a special delivery letter which we had complete except the address. After that, I returned home to take my Uncle Nat home. I returned to my home then and after my father returned. Richard and I proceeded to his house where we burned the remaining clothes.

"We wrapped up the robe and washed the blood spots from the car and parked it near my home. The next day we went to the Illinois Central and Richard bought a ticket for Michigan City and deposited a letter in the telegraph blank box. In the meantime I called Mr. Franks and told him to proceed immediately to a drug store and to wait at a telephone booth for a definite call. I told him that a cab would come to the door to take him. I repeated the number twice and he asked if he could not be given more time to reply, and I said, 'No, this must be done immediately.' By the time I got through telephoning Richard returned and we started south. We chanced to see a paper on a stand and we deliberated for a few moments to plan what to do, and Richard said the game is up, but I insisted that it would do no harm to call the drug store and see if Franks were there. I did and I was told he was not there."

He then told of another call made later and continued:

"We got the same reply and gave it up as a bad job and returned to the car which we had rented."

Washes Bloodstains.

He said the original plan to place instructions in a waste box on the street corner were discarded when they found it difficult to make the letter stick to the side of the box.

"Thursday after dinner we went to the garage to wash the bloodstains and our chauffeur, Sven Englund, came out and asked to help and Richard told him the spots were merely red wine that had spilled."

Under questioning, the confession then recited that the youths had gone out on the day of the kidnaping with the deliberate intention of kidnaping someone, and had rented a car to divert suspicion, having previously established credit by having one of the boys register at a hotel as Mr. Ballard while the other boy gave Mr. Ballard as reference, his companion giving the boy a high financial rating. The confession also related that the youths had opened accounts at various banks under assumed names to divert suspicion in case they were forced to flee and needed to travel under fictitious names.

Watched for Victim.

On the afternoon of the kidnaping, the confession continued, the boys watched some children playing in a field through field glasses for some time to try to determine who should be their victim. They contemplated taking a youth named Levinson, son of a wealthy attorney, the confession said, adding that the Franks boy happened along first and they decided to abduct him instead. After going home the night of the slaying, the confession related that the boys enjoyed several games of cards before going to bed. The next day they threw the chisel with which they beat Franks over the head into the street as they drove about in the death car and also went to a lonely prairie where they tried to burn the auto robe used to cover their victim, the confession said.

The ransom letter, the confession related, had been prepared several days in advance, and was complete except for the name of the person to whom it was to be sent, which could not be written on the envelope until the victim was selected.

The confession also declared that it had been the intention of the boys from the first to kill their victim because they feared he would expose them and that they intended to hide the money for a year and then spend it carelessly.

BROOKHART WINS IN IOWA BALLOT

Senator Leads in Primary by 30,000 Over Opponent, Burton Sweet.

United States Senator Smith W. Brookhart was renominated in the Republican primary election in Iowa last week by a majority in excess of 30,000 votes.

Returns from 2,272 precincts of 2,412 in the state gave Brookhart a total vote of 167,252 and his opponent, Burton E. Sweet, 157,379.

Senator Brookhart carried 69 of the 99 counties, according to almost complete returns. Two or three counties still are doubtful. Sweet carried the First, Third and Fifth congressional districts and ran his opponent a neck and neck race in the Sixth and Ninth districts.

Brookhart gained most of his majority in the rural district. No nomination was recorded in the Republican contest for governor. John Hammill of Britt, lieutenant governor, led the field, with W. J. Burdank, state treasurer, who has the backing of the Ku Klux Klan, finishing second.

In the Democratic contests, Dan Steck of Ottumwa was the winner for United States senator and J. C. Murtagh of Waterloo was nominated governor.

The influence of the Ku Klux Klan was evident in many of the contests, the organization showing considerable strength in both city and rural districts.

COOLIDGE'S SON IS HONOR GRAD

John Ranks Fourth in Theme Writing; Wins Team Mention.

John Coolidge, elder son of President and Mrs. Coolidge, was graduated with a class of 81 at Mercersburg Academy June 4. Mrs. Coolidge was present with friends, but pressure of work kept the President in Washington.

The announcement of awards at the end of the exercises showed that John Coolidge had won fourth prize in theme writing in the English department.

The gold cross awarded to the student exercising the best influence in the school during the year was won by Jack McKay French, Elmira, N. Y., captain of the football and baseball teams. The two students given honorable mention were Stewart Scott, Scranton, Pa., and John Coolidge, who was manager of the track team.

Congress Approves Tax Appeal Board

A resolution has been adopted by both the house and senate authorizing the appointment of the 28 members of the board of tax appeals, provided for in the new tax law, during the recess of congress.

BRITON REPORTS PARALYSIS CURE

Scientist Inoculates Victim With Blood of Malaria Patient.

Long researches by Professor Warrington Yorke and Dr. J. W. S. Macfie, of the School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, have yielded a cure for paralysis, Professor Yorke says. The treatment consists of inoculating the blood of a patient who has contracted malaria into the person suffering from general paralysis or sometimes the same end is attained by allowing mosquitoes infected with malaria to feed on the paralytic.

Discussing the results, Professor Yorke said:

"Of the 84 patients treated at various hospitals, 23 have been or are about to be discharged as provisionally cured and 17 others have shown improvement. No patient suffering from this disease has ever been discharged as cured before.

"During this work we have been able to study malaria itself, a disease which is difficult to cure. It has been cured temporarily, but patients generally relapse when the treatment is stopped. In these cases induced malaria patients virtually never relasped. We allowed paralytics to have malaria for two or three weeks and found we could cure them permanently of this disease by three days' treatment with quinine."

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SMITH FORCES TO HIT RULE

New Yorker's Backers Now Study Two-Thirds Decision.

Those in charge of the Al Smith boom for the Democratic presidential nomination are getting so confident they are considering a fight to throw out the two-thirds rule, the principal canon of the conventions of the "unterrified" for generations.

This consideration is due to the belief that they, not the McAdoo forces, will have a majority at the New York meeting, and that they will be able to determine the rules for the gathering. Because of this belief they have sent to Washington some of the smartest of the parliamentary researchers of the Tammany organization. These men are busy in the Library of Congress getting a complete history of the adoption of the famous rule.

The delvers are getting both sides of the question so that they can be prepared for two situations—control of the majority by either McAdoo or Smith. If the latter is in control and unable to get the needed two-thirds, he will have precedent to support an effort to overthrow the time-honored rule. Should McAdoo control and try to eliminate the rule, the Smith folk will have plenty of argument to show why it should not be done.

House Will Enshrine Speaker for One Day

A $2,000 portrait of the only man ever elected speaker of the house of representatives for a single day will soon be added to the capitol's gallery of former occupants of this high place.

This was disclosed when the house committee on appropriations reported the second deficiency appropriation bill for 1924, which includes the $2,000 item for this purpose. The speaker for a day was Theodore Medad Pomeroy, of New York, who was elected to the chair on March 3, 1869, the last day of the Fortieth congress.

Tokio Gives Ovation to Retiring U. S. Envoy

Cyrus E. Woods, retiring American ambassador, was the central figure of an ovation when he left Tokio by train to board the President McKinley at Yokohama for home.

Crowds jammed the station, filled the plaza fronting it, and "banzaied." The ovation was surprisingly large and hearty in view of the anti-American feeling. It is estimated that 10,000 people were present.

PRESIDENT SEES LOGIC AS PRINCIPAL NEED IN AMERICAN LIFE; HITS GOSPEL OF CHAOS

The duty resting upon the present generation to establish among the coming generation "the full conception of the obligation to reasonableness and to moderation" was emphasized by President Coolidge last week in an address made as the presiding officer of the national oratorical contest held in Washington in Memorial Continental hall.

The President in a discussion of the constitution—the subject of the addresses delivered by seven high school boys and girls in the contest for national oratorical honors—declared the American constitutional system had justified itself not only in the nation's history but "in the fact that it has been accepted as the model upon which so many later experiments in Democratic-Republican institutions have been based."

"Impressive as have been the results of our experiment, gratifying as have been the tributes which imitation has paid, we realize that our system is not yet perfect," he continued. "All forms of human organization must forever undergo the process of change, adaptation, evolution, to fit themselves to the changing needs of a society which never can remain stagnant. Civilization cannot stand still, the institutions under which it develops cannot remain unchanged. Change is inevitable, and there must be intelligent capacity to direct that change in the right way.

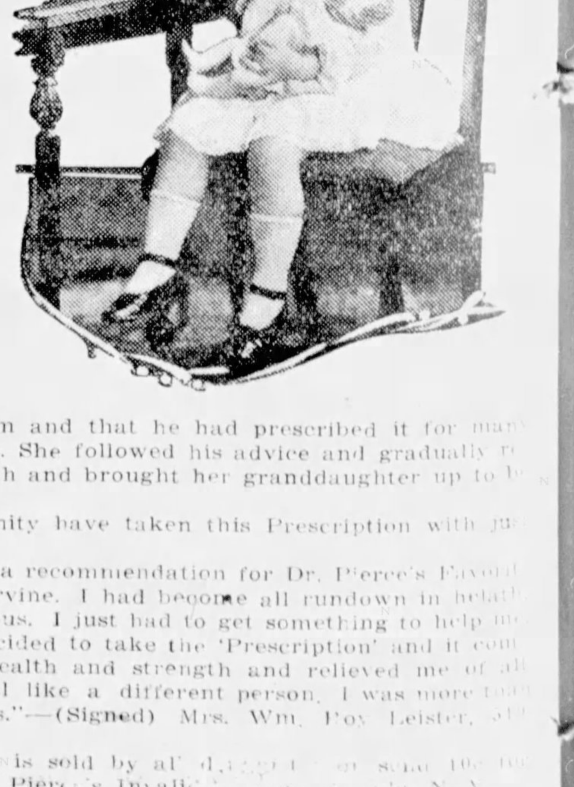
"If we accept this postulate of the eternal mutability of institutions, then we will be able to realize how great a service is that of the men and women who would train the youth of the nation to understanding of and to interest in these institutions of ours. There is no greater obligation upon the community than that of properly educating its youth, of training its future citizens for the duties which in their time they must assume. The world always has contained a dangerously large proportion of people who have believed that the way of progress was by way of destruction. They are in a minority, but a distressingly active and determined minority. They would begin the reconstruction of human affairs by tearing down everything that has been constructed.

"It seems as if well-nigh every generation in modern times is destined to try some of these experiments in reorganization by the process of utter disorganization. The eagerness of the extremists, the revolutionists, is unquenchable. The only assurance against their machinations is to be found in the inculcation among the people of sound ideals of government. If we, in our generation, shall succeed in establishing among those who are to come after us the full conception of the obligation to reasonableness and to moderation, the next generation may find reason to thank us for making its way of life easier than ours has been. That, I take it, is the greatest collective wish of humanity in every generation, as it looks to the generations that are to follow."

The President praised the efforts of the newspapers which sponsored the contest, devoting "enormous publicity and inspirational effort to make these contests a complete success," and predicted not only the national contest here but the local and sectional competition would have far-reaching effect.

Grandma's Little Girl

By Lola Lyle



WHEN Mrs. Wright's son and his wife were killed in an automobile accident the care of their only child, a girl of five years, devolved upon her, and the old Colonial home was more cheerful, now that a child's laughter echoed through the house. Fate had brought this beloved child into her life and she resolved to give her every loving care. But one thing troubled her, she feared her own health was failing and that she might not live to see the child grow to womanhood. She was past fifty and suffering from nervous symptoms peculiar to women of middle age, when certain changes take place.

On consulting old Dr. Brown, he assured her there was no cause for anxiety and recommended Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a wonderful remedy for women's ills; he said it would steady nerves and tone up her system and that he had prescribed it for many years, always with best results. She followed his advice and gradually recovered her health and strength and brought her granddaughter up to be all that she had hoped for.

Many women in this vicinity have taken this Prescription with just as good results. One says:

"I take pleasure in giving a recommendation for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as a tonic and nervine. I had become all rundown in health, was weak and extremely nervous. I just had to get something to help me, I was feeling so badly, so I decided to take the 'Prescription' and it completely built me up in good health and strength and relieved me of all nervousness. It made me feel like a different person. I was more than pleased with the good results."—(Signed) Mrs. Wm. Roy Leister, Linden St., Reading, Pa.

The Favorite Prescription is sold by all druggists. Send 10c for trial package of tablets to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.